The Outlook

SEPTEMBER 14, 1921

WHAT DOES "THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED" MEAN IN IRELAND?

THE more one considers the substance of the correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. De Valera, and especially the text of Mr. De Valera's latest note, the more difficult is it to see, so far as the written words go, any avenue of approach as between England and Ireland. The single hope is in the fact that neither side seems willing to break off negotiations even when those negotiations are apparently at an absolute block. Lloyd George's note of August 24, while it expressed willingness to continue the discussion if the Sinn Fein leaders could make a proposal within certain definite lines, clearly stated those lines as not including total separation of Ireland from the British Empire.

There is nothing in De Valera's reply which shows a disposition to accept the status of a Dominion under British sovereignty. Hope might be drawn, perhaps, from the phrase as to "the principle of government by consent of the governed;" but this must be read in the light of other parts of the reply which assert that the people of Ireland have by an overwhelming majority exercised their right to declare for independence and set up a republic. Equally explicit seems the rejection of the idea that there is any contract of union between Great Britain and Ireland that forbids separation.

Apart from this definite clash between the positions of the debating parties there are also, first, the claim of Southern Ireland that what has been offered to her is not full Dominion rights, and, second, the difficulty of seeing any outcome as regards Ulster. The Sinn Fein leaders talk as if the relation of Ireland to Great Britain is to-day what the relation of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany was before the beginning of the Great War. Rather it is that of Scotland and Wales as regards Great Britain to-day, except that those sections of Great Britain acknowledge the bonds of history and do not claim a right of independence, although their entry into the British union was, like that of Ireland, the result of conquest. To non-partisans in this question, there is barren idealism in the Sinn Fein contention that Ireland ever was a united independent nation or that, never having formally consented to union, it is to-day in a different position from the other parts of Great Britain. It would seem, however, to reasonable minds that under the broad definition of "the consent of the governed" a ground for reason and conciliation might be found.

As to Ulster, one of the logical difficulties of the situation is that practically Southern Ireland wants to deal with Ulster just as the Sinn Fein claims England is dealing with Southern Ireland. In other words, the Sinn Feiners have no idea of allowing Ulster to stay out of the proposed united and single Ireland, while at the same time its leaders know perfectly well that Ulster will not consent to submitting itself to the rule of Southern Ireland.

(C) Keystone

GENERAL H. H. BANDHOLTZ

In command of Federal troops in West Virginia. He appears to be handling matters with courage and tact

The lamentable rioting and street fighting in Belfast simply emphasize the difficulty of the Ulster question. No one seems to know how the fight sprang up; no one except a rapid partisan is prepared to say that either side was solely to blame; unhappily, the origin lay in deep-seated hostility between two religious factions. That general feeling of pugnacity, historically bred for ages in Belfast, may any day lead the factions to fight, as the saying is, "at the drop of a hat." The fact that Ulster now has its own Prime Minister and Cabinet and has Home Rule within its borders makes it all the more significant that such outbreaks as these cannot be held in check in the interest of law and order.

The British Cabinet is holding, as we write, a special conference at Inverness, Scotland, where Mr. Lloyd George is taking his summer vacation. The English press takes a rather hopeless view of the outcome of this conference, the main object of which is to determine whether plenipotentiaries shall be appointed on both sides to negotiate on the basis of the consent of the governed. Yet the London "Times" draws, one might say, hope out of the hopelessness it sees—that is, it says that the only conclusion is that in making this proposal Mr. De Valera must either be deliberately wasting his own time and that of the Government, or must see a possibility of coming to terms.

THE FEDERAL PEACE IN WEST VIRGINIA

THE presence of Federal troops in the disturbed mining region in West Virginia has been followed by an immediate and widespread improvement in the warlike conditions there. The bands of miners have very generally returned to their homes or in some cases have surrendered to authorities. It is significant that the leaders of the miners have not only accepted but approved the sending of Federal troops into the disturbed areas. The reason given in the despatches is that the strikers and protesters believe that the action of the Federal authorities will be impartial, while they are insistent in their claim that local officials and State officers are under the influence of the big coal operators.

There is no question whatever that this use of Federal troops is lawful. There may be a question whether the State of West Virginia should not have enough forces of its own to cope with such a situation; opinions may differ as to this; but when once the Governor of a State declares positively to the Federal authorities that the forces at his disposal are unable to cope with a situation of insurrection, it is the duty of the Federal Government to intervene. More than this, the first and most important thing to be done in such a situation is to impose order, repel resistance if any is made, and secure the ordinary protection for life and property.

The whole conflict is founded in a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARMED MINERS IN THE WEST VIRGINIA WAR ZONE SNAPPED WHEN ON THE MARCH TO THE LOGAN COUNTY BORDER

struggle as to whether the mines in four counties of West Virginia shall be unionized or whether they shall be run without any concession to organized labor. It is evident that this question cannot be settled offhand either by compelling the companies to employ union labor or by forbidding the workers to organize. What is the right thing from the point of view of industrial peace and the right conduct of the industry cannot be determined by force.

The leaders of the discontented miners, notably Mr. Gompers and Mr. J. L. Lewis, who is President of the United Mine Workers of America, have stated the miners' case very clearly in published statements. Mr. Lewis declares that in the northern section of West Virginia fifty-five thousand miners are working in peace and harmony under the contracts between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers, and that the same condition exists there that exists in the mines of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; in other words, wherever the men are unionized. In the southern part of West Virginia, on the contrary, he says, forty thousand miners are employed who dare not become members of the unions for fear of instant discharge. "They live in unincorporated mining camps, where their domiciles and the land upon which they are located are owned solely by the coal companies. In most instances there are no public roads leading to these communities, and ingress and egress are over land held by the coal corporations."

The methods of mining in these four counties are such, Mr. Gompers asserts, that the operators are not carrying out the awards of the United States Coal Commission, and the miners are helpless to obtain justice because the right of collective bargaining and of representation by men whom they choose is absolutely denied them.

The bitterest feeling among the miners undoubtedly comes from the employment by the operators of mine guards, brought from a distance and hired from so-called detective agencies, whose main business, it is asserted, is to supply strike-breakers and mine guards. These mine guards are augmented, it is alleged, by large numbers of deputy sheriffs, sworn in by the State, but hired and paid for by the operators. Exactly what this last means

GOVERNOR MORGAN OF WEST VIRGINIA, WHO HAS BEEN COMPELLED TO CALL FOR FEDERAL AID TO MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER

is precisely one of those questions which should be thoroughly gone into by the Congressional Committee about to investigate conditions in West Virginia. If it means that guards whose wages are paid by the companies are used to patrol public highways or other territory outside the mines, there can be no question that the practice is wrong. This was established conclusively in the case of the Homestead riots and later in that of the industrial trouble at Roosevelt, New Jersey. Wherever public peace is to be kept, it must be done by the agents of the people, not by the hired men of one of the parties to an industrial dispute.

THE WORLD STILL AT WAR

THERE is fighting on the Albanian and Hungarian borders, in Spanish Morocco, in India, and in Asia Minor.

The Albanians have been defending their territory against Serb encroachments and with apparent success. They confidently expect confirmation of their territorial limits at the present meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The Hungarian troops have been resisting the Austrian occupation of West Hungary. As Vienna is largely dependent for its food supplies on this little strip of territory situated close to it, the Paris Conference assigned it to Austria.

The French exercise a protectorate over Morocco with the exception of a Spanish zone about two hundred miles along the Mediterranean and extending into the country to an average depth of sixty miles. The most important town is Melilla, with some fifty thousand population. The Spaniards captured it in 1496 and have held it ever since. The fact that the natives have now come to appreciate the mineral wealth of the zone adds impetus to the latest revolt against Spanish rule. The Moroccans have already swept the Spaniards from the country districts.

In India the district of Malabar occupies a similar area on the Arabian Sea. Its population is less agricultural than those of other southern Indian districts, and is largely engaged in wood-cutting, rice-pounding, fish-curing, oil-pressing, and in the manufacture of palm-leaf hats and umbrellas. There is always more menace in an industrial than in an agricultural population, and Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, in addressing the Indian Parliament on September 5, was justified in referring to the Malabar district as having ever been "a storm center." The present insurrection, he asserted, had been carefully prepared, no effort having been spared to rouse native fury and passion. The British authorities, he declared, would have failed in their duty had they not taken

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WITH BURDEN OF OUR ARMOUR HERE WE SWEAT

(King John, Act II, Scene 1)

Reid in the National Republican

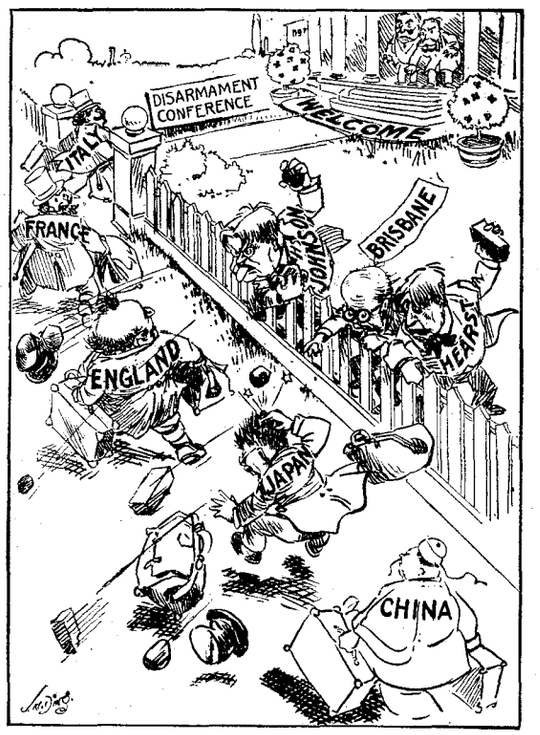
A WELCOME AND A READY RESPONSE

Thomas in the Detroit News

THE WORLD: "I WANT TO LET GO!"

From Jessie Savigny, Detroit, Michigan

Darling in the Buffalo Evening News



HELPING WELCOME THE DISARMAMENT GUESTS

From Julius J. H. Hayn, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bushnell for the Central Press Association

"GREAT GUNS! AND HE USED TO BE HIS BEST CUSTOMER, TOO!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(C) Harris & Ewing

THE PATIO ON THE MAIN FLOOR OF THE PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, WHICH WILL PROBABLY BE USED FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

proper steps to support the local government by the proclamation of martial law and the summoning of troops. Calicut is the chief city and is the center of the insurrection.

Most notable of all military movements is the advance of the Greeks in Asia Minor from the line of the Bagdad Railway (running north and south) along the branch railway leading to Angora, the capital of the Turkish Nationalists. The Greeks have reached the Sakaria River, the one large stream crossing this west-to-east route. The river is about fifty miles east of Angora. The Greek campaign has entered its most critical stage. The Greeks are fighting with energy, not inspired by any idea of conquering the country in which they now are, but of delivering the three million Greeks in western Asia Minor from Turkish tyranny.

JAPAN AND THE ARMS CONFERENCE

WITH regard to the Arms Conference at Washington, some men in Japan have been breaking through the usual Japanese reserve as to talk. For instance, Marquis Okuma lays down these three principles for the guidance of the Japanese delegates at Washington:

> (1) The right of the Japanese people to exist.
> (2) Protection of the Asiatic peoples generally in furtherance of the principle of universal equality.
> (3) Opposition, for the sake of the honor of the Japanese Empire, to any interference with the agreements reached at Versailles concerning Shantung and Yap.

The first point is conceded by every one. Doubtless the statement is intended very largely for home consumption.

As to the second point, it is true that the Japanese have long contended for social equality with Europeans and Americans. But suppose it were granted on the Okuma basis? Are they ready to accept all the implications of such a plea?

The third point is the only one that "means business." Marquis Okuma is probably nettled as he foresees that the Washington Conference may develop from a discussion of the limitation of arms into a survey by Europe and America of Japan's imperial back yard. There they may discern not only Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia, Shantung, and Yap, but also Chita and part of Siberia. Hence the ex-Prime Minister adds that "recognition of Japan's special position in Siberia should be accorded." His insistence that Shantung or Yap be excluded from discussion would be, he knows, opposed by this country, which was not a signatory to the treaty under which those mandates were given, and has protested against them. Moreover, obstinate refusal to discuss these questions when the Conference convenes is already recognized in Japan as merely leaving her in a position of isolation and suspicion. From a practical standpoint, therefore, the only hope of excluding these subjects is for Japan to settle them before the Conference opens. We are glad to note signs in this direction.

The ultimate value of the Arms Conference to Japan will be, we believe, not political or diplomatic at all, but economic. A rapidly increasing population has been living on a too limited and barren area, and the economic future of that population depends not only upon getting more room, but also on obtaining supplies of food and raw materials and, finally, on securing the opportunity to dispose of goods in the world's markets.

THE MARSEILLAISE IN FRENCH SCHOOLS

PRIZE-GIVING is an established custom in French schools, and the prizes are given under the sanction and auspices of the state. This year, just before the annual awards were to be given, M. Autrant, Prefect of the Seine, thought it good and patriotic to issue a circular notifying all Mayors and others in his jurisdiction that no prizes should be given unless the children sang the Marseillaise.

Two Mayors refused to conform to the Prefect's injunction, and thereby raised a question of patriotism. Had the Mayors assigned only as a reason that the pupils could not sing the Marseillaise their objection would have struck a responsive chord in many Americans who also find it difficult to climb to the vocal heights in singing our own national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Mayors, however, complicated the matter by stating that some of the sentiments of the Marseillaise were opposed to the convictions of the people. This is pretty vague, but the two French Mayors may be somewhat like Falstaff, who would not give a reason on compulsion, if reasons were as plentiful as blackberries. Left to themselves they would probably have encouraged the pupils of their schools to sing the national anthem, especially in time of war, as no other hymn makes such a warlike appeal to the French people. During the mobilization for the recent war as many as ten thousand Frenchmen sometimes gathered on the streets of Paris at night singing the Marseillaise for hours, with, as one correspondent called it at the time, "a solemn hatred of their national enemy in every note." Later, when Marthe Chenal, said to be the most beautiful woman in France, sang the Marseillaise every night at the Opéra Comique in Paris, it was always to a house crowded to its sitting and standing capacity. Wythe Williams, a correspondent during the war, gave this account of the scenes when Chenal sang the Marseillaise:

> Through the second verse the audience alternately cheered and stamped their feet and wept. Then came the wonderful *"Amour sacre de la patrie"* —sacred love of home and country— verse. The crashing of the orchestra ceased, dying away almost to a whisper. Chenal drew the folds of the tri-color cloak about her. Then she bent her head, and, drawing the flag

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to her lips, kissed it reverently. The first words came like a sob from her soul. From then until the end of the verse, when her voice again rang out over the renewed efforts of the orchestra, one seemed to live through all the glorious history of France. At the very end, when Chenal drew a short jeweled sword from the folds of her gown and stood, silent and superb, with the folds of the flag draped around her, while the curtain rang slowly down, she seemed to typify both Empire and Republic throughout all time. All the best of the past seemed concentrated there as that glorious woman, with head raised high, looked into the future.

After such a description one is inclined to agree with the Prefect of the Seine, rather than with the two Mayors. A hymn that has the power to stir a nation's heart to its depths is one of its glorious possessions to be treasured patriotically.

REACTION IN GERMANY

On the last day of August a great demonstration occurred in Berlin. A hundred thousand citizens marched to the Lustgarten, the space in front of the Imperial Palace, and there listened to orations showing why the good of Germany demanded cessation of imperial rule.

This was a counter-demonstration to that of August 25 in the Berlin Stadium where thousands of soldiers who fought during the war marched before General Ludendorff and other high officials and later heard speeches containing sentiments like this:

> There will come a day when we will stand together for the Kaiser and the Fatherland. Hatred will mount guard in Germany. We must train our children to use the rifle and the sword. So long as Germans suffer under a foreign yoke and the French stand guard on the Rhine, we must prepare for a revolution.

Following this announcement came the murder of the man who, when others fell back, had represented his country in negotiating the armistice with the Entente Allies, Mathias Erzberger. He was assassinated in the beautiful Black Forest. His tragic fate sharpened the bitterness on both sides. On the one hand, monarchist and reactionary journals actually palliated the crime; on the other, the Government organs took it as a text for severe measures of repression against the reactionaries; it is already announced, for instance, that no longer may officers of the former imperial army appear on the street in their old uniforms.

While the Government and radical journals characterized the assassination merely as a "monarchist attempt to revive the dying war spirit," which they foredoom to failure with Germany in her present mood, the situation, nevertheless, is dangerous. The reason is because the German people are, as they ever have been, too apathetic and dependent. Under these circumstances there is always peril, as some Germans recognize, of "a mounting wave of monarchistic reaction beating against the base of the Republic."

Keystone

MATHIAS ERZBERGER, FORMER PREMIER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE IN GERMANY, RECENTLY ASSASSINATED

EVERY-DAY ART

Among organizations working to foster artistic interests by applying the arts of design to popular, every-day life, is the Art Alliance of America. Its purpose is philanthropic. It was founded by generous art patrons and by certain distinguished artists, like Herbert Adams, the sculptor, and Francis Jones, the painter, with the intention of assisting the younger artists, especially designers who work for business firms. It has also been promoting co-operation among artists, artisans, advertisers, manufacturers, publishers, and others engaged in artistic activities.

Another such organization is the Art Directors Club, a much newer society. It is composed of men who direct the very large expenditures for art habitually made by the various industrial concerns, publishing houses, and advertising firms.

Still another organization is the New York Society of Craftsmen. This is a purely professional organization composed of artists working individually in their studios and with their own hands at varied handicrafts—weaving, wood-carving, metal-working, hand-block printing, stained glass, etc. As will be gathered, this society encourages the production of works of art by hand rather than by mechanical means. It also develops the true spirit of craftsmanship—namely, the appreciation of work for its beauty rather than solely for its commercial value. In general, it may be said that its members are inspired by the ideals of Ruskin and William Morris.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts is not a new society. Its membership consists of men interested in those forms of artistic expression possible on the printed page.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHY

Other organizations which have exercised stimulation are the Society of Illustrators and the Pictorial Photographers of America. The Society of Illustrators advances the art of book, magazine, and advertising illustration. It is the oldest of the organizations here mentioned. It has a membership of artists in well-recognized standing and is a constitutional member of the National Fine Arts Federation. Under the leadership of Charles Dana Gibson, the cartoonist, the Society did famous work in pictorial publicity for the Government during the war, and without pay.

As its name indicates, the Pictorial Photographers of America are people interested in the artistic possibilities of photographic processes. They encourage those engaged in the art of photography and facilitate the formation of centers where photographs may be on view. They also enlist the aid of museums and public libraries in adding photograph prints to their departments and otherwise stimulate public taste through exhibitions and publications.

Perhaps the most picturesque of all these societies is called the Stowaways, a group of gentlemen who are weary of high-sounding words from people pretending to have an interest in art when they are in reality vulgar by nature and ignorant to boot. As a protest against this sort of thing, the Stowaways meet, drawn together both by vocation and avocation. By predilection or profession they are all interested in books, design, drawings, posters, prints, typography. They call themselves Stowaways because they meet as stowaways to cherish precious things.

It would be unnatural, we think, that such organizations as these should not come together in whatever common work there may be which they could better do by united than by separate action. The societies opened headquarters at 10 East Forty-seventh Street, New York City, but they have now outgrown this center and have secured as a new headquarters a building at 65-67 East Fifty-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sixth Street. The building is to be open to the public in October. It will afford ample room for exhibitions and studios. It will house the above and other organizations—already the "Tiffany Foundation" and the Inter-Theater Art Society have taken space there. Most of the things to be shown in the new building will be purely educational in character and will not be for sale. In this respect the new art center will be less commercial than some former exhibitions, where practically all things placed on display have been for sale.

This new art center will, we are sure, contribute much towards bringing beauty and grace into American lives and homes.

THE DAVIS CUP

INTERNATIONAL play is getting to be almost as important a factor in world peace as international treaties. We are prompted to make this observation by the international lawn tennis matches for the Davis Cup which were completed last week. The Davis Cup was presented by a distinguished American tennis player more than twenty years ago to be competed for by international teams annually in doubles and singles. During the past twenty years the United States has won the cup five times, the British Isles five times, and Australasia six times. This year France, Belgium, Denmark, India, Australia, Great Britain, and Japan competed with each other for the right to challenge the United States for the cup. Japan came through these challenge matches successfully and played the representatives of the United States on September 2, 3, and 5. The contest consisted of four singles and one doubles, the winner of any three to take the cup. The representatives of the United States, Messrs. Tilden, Johnston, Williams, and Washburn, won all five matches. While the representatives of Japan, Messrs. Ichiya Kumagae and Zenso Shimidzu, will not carry the cup back to their island home, they will carry back the admiration of the thousands who saw them play, for their skill, endurance, courtesy, and sportsmanship. They faced the two greatest living tennis players in the world, William M. Johnston and William T. Tilden, 2d, undaunted. In fact, on the first day of the contest Shimidzu, by remarkable playing which astonished the spectators, came within two points of beating Tilden, who escaped defeat only by rising to heights of unsurpassed power and skill. Those who think that tennis is merely a sport for afternoon teas would have had their ideas corrected by the state of almost complete physical exhaustion into which both Tilden and Shimidzu played themselves. Of course the gallery of several thousand spectators was glad of the American victory, but they were unstinted in their appreciation and applause of the gallant though friendly fight made by Japan. *Banzai Nippon!* Come again!

IMPERIAL LAWLESSNESS

THERE is a bit too much Imperialism to please Americans in the Ku Klux Klan manifesto recently published as a full-page advertisement in New York newspapers. It is signed by the Imperial Wizard and issued from the Imperial Castle, Imperial Palace. We don't know whether the Grand Goblin, who in an interview assures people that the "Invisible Empire" is sound financially, is an Imperial magnate or not. We believe there are Imperial Dragons. If it is true that this secret society has acquired a university, we hope its students will learn a little more about true democracy and hear a little less about tinsel imperialism than we find in the literary output of the K.K.K.

What is the purpose of this revival of a secret society the mysteries and mummeries of which were used in the evil reconstruction days to frighten ignorant Negroes? The Imperial Wizard's manifesto contains much highflown verbiage about chivalry, humanity, justice, and patriotism, many estimable sentiments as to good citizenship and Americanism, a disclaimer of any design to use force except to assist the regular officers of the law, but nothing that explains the necessity of an oath-bound, secret organization to sustain the majesty of the law all over the country.

It is asserted that branches of the K. K. K. now exist in thirty-eight States. New York and Illinois are among the Northern States which have such "clans." The order is said to number over six hundred thousand members. It is about equally divided as to membership, the Wizard says, north and south of the Mason-Dixon Line. These statements and the activities of the society, so far as known, indicate that it is not solely, perhaps not chiefly, aimed at racial offenders.

All this makes more puzzling the question: Where is the need of a threat of extra-legal enforcement of law and order? New York and Illinois, for instance, are not clamoring, so far as we have observed, for aid in administering their own affairs. Nor, we believe, are Virginia and Tennessee. There is often in a primitive, newly settled country (as in the '49 days of California) a period when law has not quite caught up with civilization, so to speak; when vigilantes must protect life and property, and Judge Lynch may rule the only court whose decree is respected. But surely no self-respecting American State is willing to-day to admit its failure to maintain order and restrain crime. The people do not want, and will not have, self-appointed, masked, and concealed (and therefore irresponsible) deputies to enforce law.

What happened to the old Ku Klux is sure to happen to its successor. The first organization, says a writer on the subject, "came to an end when criminals and refugees from the law used the name and customs of the Klan to counterfeit their own acts of violence." Already the new Ku Klux is struggling to explain that it did not commit this or that atrocity charged against it, or to declare that spurious letters ordering men to leave town were being attributed to the Ku Klux. Always unlawfulness breeds lawlessness. The "hundred per cent American way" of which the Imperial Wizard talks is, or ought to be, the way of openness, justice, and fair dealing before men. Secret beatings and terrorizing are not American.

There are signs of reaction against the extra-legal rule. Texas has had about fifty whippings, tar-and-feather parties, and the like in six months. No one knows which, if any, were K. K. K. exploits. The outrages included the stripping and whipping of a white woman, the branding of a colored boy, and other horrible incidents. The Ku Klux may be innocent in all these cases, but its very nature makes it subject to suspicion. One Texas writer advocates an anti-K. K. K. secret order! But the common-sense view is that well put by the Houston "Chronicle:" "Boys, you'd better disband. You'd better take your sheets, your banners, your masks, your regalia, and make one fine bonfire. Without pausing to argue over the objects you have in mind, it is sufficient to say that your methods are hopelessly wrong. Every tradition of social progress is against them. They are opposed to every principle on which this Government is founded. They are out of keeping with civilized life."

So say all lovers of law, order, and authority.

A TEST FOR PRESIDENTS

FROM the days when King Alfred was well cuffed for burning the cakes to the present time interest has not flagged in little stories of the world's great. The human touch has mitigated the heavy hand of tyranny, and it has secured pardon for negligence and sloth. And there are names in history which stand neither for tyranny nor weakness which have been made, if

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not more illustrious, at least more memorable because of their association with some incident which bears the unmistakable hallmarks of common humanity.

It is a happy omen for the success of the present Administration that President Harding seems to possess the instinct for spontaneous kindliness and sympathy. It is of men who possess this instinct that human legends grow. The fact that President Harding is human may not affect either for good or for evil his views on the comity of nations, but it will make it easier for his own generation to understand his aims and co-operate in their achievement.

On more than one occasion since his inauguration the quality of his humanity has been made evident by incidents which could not have arisen from the political imagination of any secretary. The latest incident relates to a letter which the President wrote to one Mrs. Domenico Zaccahea. We quote it here in full:

The White House,
Washington, D. C.,
June 27, 1921.

My dear Mrs. Zaccahea:

I noticed in the photogravure section of one of the Sunday papers a picture of yourself, your husband and your very remarkable family of sixteen children. I cannot resist expressing my very cordial congratulations. Perhaps I am moved to do so because of a little incident in my own life. My mother bore eight children and raised six of them to maturity. One afternoon, shortly before her death, we were all at my home holding a family reunion; and she spoke to me and said, with an affection most appealing to me, that she had been happy to bear eight children, and if she had her life to live over she would have no desire to change it except to bear eight more. I thought it was a beautiful thing for her to say, and the recollection of it inspired me to write my very cordial congratulations to you and add thereto my very best wishes.

Very truly yours,
WARREN G. HARDING.

Mrs. Zaccahea, when she recovered from the surprise of receiving a letter from the President, with true wifely solicitude respectfully asked that the President recommend her husband for a better position in the firm by which he was employed. And the President, in an admirable and kindly letter which in no way asked for undue favoritism, granted her request.

A matter of no very great importance? Quite true. But it is the unimportant things, such as a drop or two of oil on the bearing of a machine, which make most of the affairs of this world go smoothly. There is traditional justification, too, for President Harding's letter to Mrs. Zaccahea. We can think of two precedents at least. There was Lincoln's noble and lofty letter to Mrs. Bixby. There was Roosevelt's inspiring letter to the woman who felt that her family had outgrown her horizon. If President Harding's letter has not the depth of Lincoln's nor the vigor of Roosevelt's, it at least springs from a common impulse with them.

It might be a good thing to require every candidate for the Presidency to write at least one letter to a mother!

Wide World Photos

THE LARGEST FAMILY IN NEW YORK CITY—THE PARENTS AND THEIR SIXTEEN CHILDREN

This family recently won a $100 prize offered by a daily paper to the largest family in the city. They obtained much more celebrity through a letter from President Harding to the mother

THE RACE PROBLEM

THERE are three articles in this issue of The Outlook which cast light upon the race problem in America. One of these, by a white Southerner, is a striking tribute to the spirit and character of the Negro. Another, by a Negro leader who has been chosen to bear the burden of responsibility bequeathed by Booker T. Washington, is an account of the growing spirit of co-operation which has manifested itself between the two races in certain sections of the South. The third is by Natalie Curtis, a student of primitive music and primitive art, and, while it does not deal directly with the problems discussed in the other articles, it still has a bearing upon the question of race relations in its hint of latent powers which only await sympathetic development and opportunity.

There will be many who will disagree with Mr. Rutledge in the emphasis which he lays upon one of the causes of lynching, but if he has erred in placing too much reliance upon one popular belief he has more than made up for it by enunciating other beliefs which ought to be more popular than they are. In such sympathy and understanding as Mr. Rutledge manifests and in such a policy of co-operation as is laid down in Dr. Moton's article lies whatever solution of the race problem is to be found. The principles underlying these pleas for understanding are applicable in the North as well as in the South. The record of racial disorders in the North during the past few years has shown that the possibilities for conflict are not confined to any one geographical or political division of the United States.

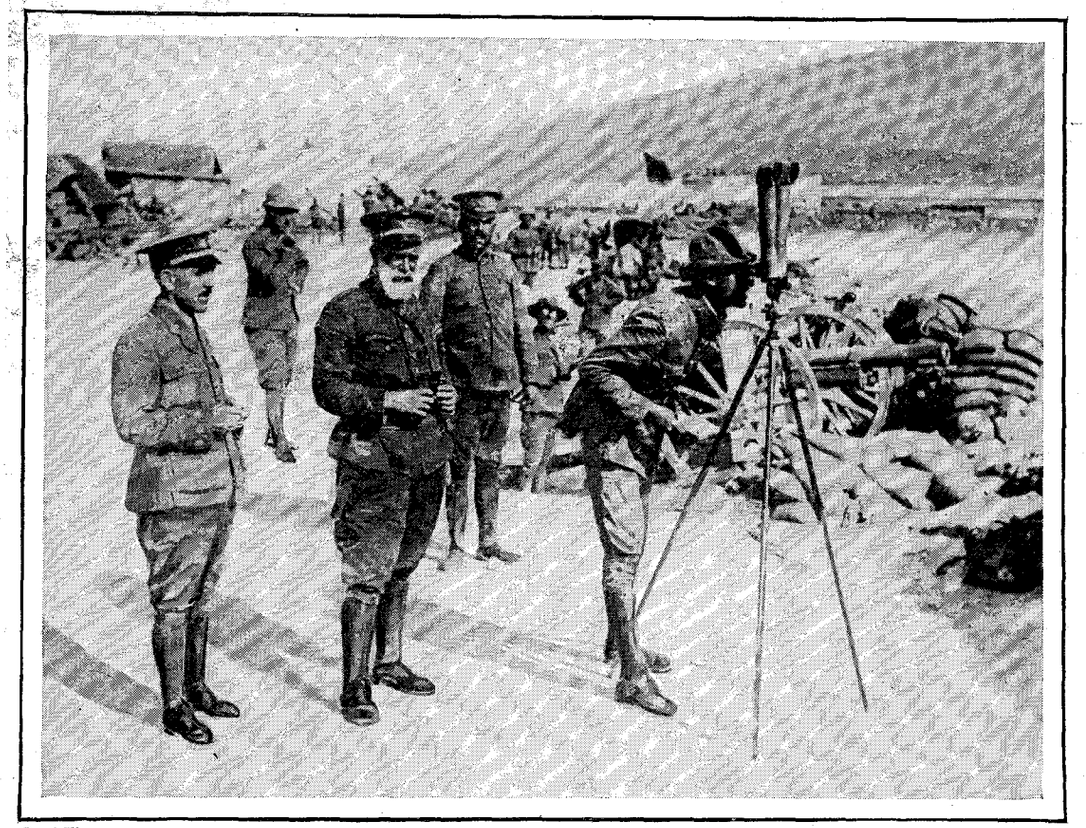
INDICATIONS OF INCREASING BIBLE STUDY

SOME recent publications would lead to the belief that the Bible is a "back number" and its lessons are dropping out of the consciousness of the American people. There are, however, other indications that the Bible is being better understood and more thoroughly studied than ever before. These indications deserve our consideration, and, if we count the message of the Bible a worthy one, those who are promoting the free and careful study of that message deserve our encouragement and support.

One of these indications is the increasing number of colleges that allow candidates for admission to offer a knowledge of Bible history and literature as an entrance credit. Among these are such universities as Chicago University, in the West, and Columbia University, in the East. "Christian Education" for April, 1921, contains a list of such institutions covering six

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HERE ARE WARS AND



Paul Thompson

THE SPANISH-MOROCCAN WAR

General Cabanellas, of the Hussars, and Colonel Riquelne, Chief of the Constabulary, are here seen visiting an artillery post

International

ARMED DEPUTIES MARCHING AGAINST WEST VIRGINIA MINERS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SHADOWS OF WAR

THE TROUBLES IN INDIA— TROOPERS GUARDING MILLS

This strike, it is reported, is one of the demonstrations of native unrest in southern India, leading to the uprising in that region which has almost developed into war. The uprising of natives, it is said, is largely outside the cities, but the labor troubles are symptomatic of the general unrest of India to-day

(C) Ewing Galloway

Wide World Photos

A PUBLIC SESSION OF DAIL EIREANN IN THE DUBLIN MANSION HOUSE

In the immediate foreground are members of the Dail, while in the top gallery are the general public. Mr. De Valera is addressing the meeting. The clerk of the Dail and official reporters are in front of the speakers' stand. Back of the roped-off section in the middle background of the picture is the distinguished visitors' gallery, in which are to be seen members of the American delegation, Archbishops, and Bishops

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pamphlet pages. Also courses in the study of religion, based, in whole or in part, on the Bible, are given by an apparently increasing number of colleges. A questionnaire sent out to seventy-one colleges, and receiving answer from sixty-nine, elicits testimony from the students that in fifty-three of these sixty-nine institutions the Bible courses are regarded by the students as being no less exacting than the other courses. Personal replies from individual students, published by Wesley College, of North Dakota, indicate some of the benefits which students in that college have derived from a course in the "History of Christian Progress." For example, three students severally write: "This course has shown me first of all that there is, in the development of civilization, one element that transcends all others, economic, political, etc.—that element is the religious." "I have come to see that religion has been the main factor in civilizing the world, and nearly all the important movements have come from religious causes." "I have learned that the Christian religion, or rather the practice of the Christian religion, is by no means perfect yet, and we still have much to learn. As the religious ideas progressed in the past, so will they continue to progress in the future." Dr. R. C. Knox, in giving a syllabus of a course of study of the Bible as pursued in Columbia University, defines the spirit and purpose with which Bible study is pursued in most of our higher institutions: "Owing to the limited number of hours in the course, not every book of the Bible is studied; but a selection has been made of those books which show the most important contribution of the Bible and which contain principles of fundamental importance to our present-day society."

Another indication of the public interest in the Bible is the fact that one of the features of the summer school at Columbia University—we believe the largest summer school in the country—was the course on religion, and one of the prominent features in that course was "The Literary Study of the Bible," conducted by Dr. James Chalmers. A correspondent gives us the following paragraph concerning this course:

> The announcement in the catalogue drew to the course a most distinguished group. They were from all parts of the country—Idaho, on the West, to Massachusetts, on the East, Georgia, on the South, to Wisconsin on the North; almost every State in the Union was represented. There was a clergyman from Michigan, a college president from North Carolina, teachers and school principals galore; there were undergraduates and graduates; one member of the class has four degrees, A.B., A.M., LL.B., and M.D.; one member speaks eighteen languages; there was an instructor in a New England State normal school, and there was a former professor at Johns Hopkins University; there was a college preceptress from the South; and last but by no means least there were four housewives—among the very best students in the class."

A third indication of public interest in the Bible is furnished us by the General Secretary of the New York Bible Society. The new home for this society, at 5 East 48th Street, New York City, given in memory of Mr. James Talcott, recently deceased, was dedicated last April. In connection with the erection of this building and the extension of the work to which it is dedicated, it is officially reported that more Bibles were sold and given away throughout the world by all organizations, both religious and commercial, this last year than ever before. Of course the commercial organizations give away practically no Bibles; and the religious organizations put more emphasis on sales than on gifts; and while there are no figures which show accurately the difference, it is believed by experts that the sales of Bibles were never before so large as now. These facts indicate that the general public does not agree with the statement recently made that the Bible is inadequate for present-day needs and its code of morals and ethics inapplicable to modern life.

The tendency of the present age, to put decreasing emphasis on the study of Latin and Greek, indicates that the messages of Rome and Greece have not the interest for the world that they had a hundred years ago. But the facts so briefly stated above indicate that the message of the Hebrew people, embodied in the books of the Old and New Testaments, has an undying interest for humanity. The Bible is a narrative of religious experiences told with extraordinary simplicity and frankness, and, therefore, containing an extraordinary power to inspire religious experience in the hearts and lives of others. These facts indicate that religion has not lost its power, nor the Bible its fascinating interest and its incomparable value.

THE FAMINE-STRICKEN VOLGA DISTRICT

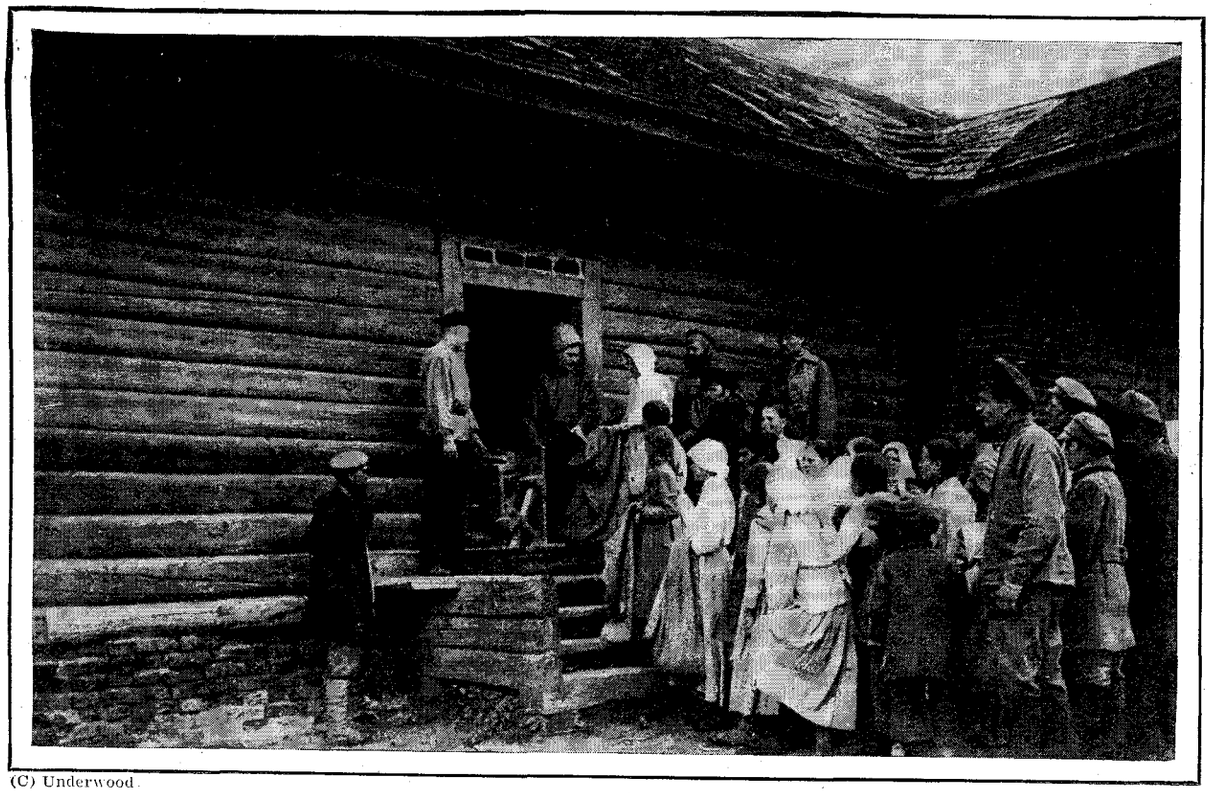
This vivid picture of conditions in the Volga region is from a letter written by one who was formerly an officer of high rank in the Russian army. Quite recently he has revisited Russia and has seen for himself the condition of affairs in that very region which is now appealing so strenuously and pathetically to Americans for relief. The article comes to us through the Princess Radziwill, whose former articles our readers will remember; she vouches for the genuineness and authoritativeness of the article as a true description of a first-hand observer.—THE EDITORS.

I WAS amazed and at the same time saddened by all that I saw. It would be difficult to describe the conflicting feelings through which my mind passed as I found myself again in our poor country which I had never expected to see again. To begin with, there is far less dissatisfaction than I would have thought possible, and the dominant state of public opinion consists in an immense surprise and disappointment that the many wonderful things which had been expected out of the Revolution have not come to pass.

The peasants fully believed at one time that Bolshevism would mean for them absolute liberty to do what they liked and would at the same time continue to watch over them in the same manner the much-hated great landowners used to do formerly. In many places I visited in the Volga district I heard old peasants remark that their lot now was much worse than it had been under the Czars, because the Government did not try to help them at all, as it had promised to do. For years the peasants have wanted to get all the land, and had been fed on the idea that the landowners had appropriated for their own use the most fertile parts of it. They had never imagined that this much-envied fertility was due to the fact that the landowners' soil was better cultivated than theirs, and to-day they discover that it is just as unproductive as their own. The fact is, the Russian peasant is an essentially lazy creature, and will absolutely not realize that he must help himself and not rely on Providence and St. Nicholas to give him his daily bread. In former times, whenever there was a shortage of crops, the landowner was always there, ready and willing to give to the peasants of his village the necessary seeds to plant his field in the autumn season. To-day this resource has vanished, together with the said landowner, and the peasant is thrown on his own resources—which are nil. He never knew how to put by anything for a rainy day, and consequently finds himself at a loss when he is faced with any difficult problem.

But the innate patience and resignation which is such a dominant feature in the Russian character, together with the Slav fatalism, makes the peasant submissive and almost indifferent to the future, as well as unconscious of the misery of the present. He is simply surprised at what has befallen him, and cannot understand how the disappear-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



(C) Underwood

RUSSIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAITING IN LINE AT ONE OF THE FOOD STATIONS IN THE FAMINE AREA FOR THEIR QUOTA OF POTATOES

ance of the much-hated landlord has not changed anything in his personal condition, and only left him, if possible, poorer than he was before. The result is that he begins to regret this landlord, and in some villages, in the governments of Simbirsk and Samara, where the former landowners have not fled but remained on the spot, though deprived of their property, the peasants have come to them and asked them most naïvely to take back their land and work it for the good of the whole community, without realizing that such a thing was no longer possible, because all agricultural implements had disappeared, together with cattle, horses, and so forth; that, therefore, the work of reconstruction could only be started in a modest manner, and could not at once yield the profit which had been hoped and expected. Still, in some places this work of reconstruction is in the course of being performed. Wherever it has been inaugurated, new relations have sprung up between peasants and former landowners, which, if they are not interrupted or broken up through outside reasons, are bound to bring about the regeneration of the country in time.

Both classes have begun to understand each other and to realize that by common accord they may yet save themselves as well as Russia. Of course this will take years, but still it is a beginning in the right direction, which no one could have foreseen a year or two ago, when the Bolshevik terror was in full swing, which is no longer the case at present, when Lenine has poured a lot of water into his wine.

Economically the country is almost ruined. Half of the soil is uncultivated, as the peasant could not work it for want of the necessary implements and did not care to do it, besides, on account of his natural laziness. He fails to this day to realize that when his own personal wants are satisfied there is still a great deal to do for the general welfare of the country. When the Revolution took place, the mob in a fit of uncontrollable fury burned and destroyed, together with the houses of the landowners, all the agricultural machines it could lay hands upon. Horses, as many as were left of them after the requisitions of the Government, were slaughtered, sometimes for food, but most of the time out of pure spite; cattle fared in the same way. It will require years to set up matters so as to be able to start any degree of intensive culture. Granaries were burned down, meadows were allowed to grow wild, forests were sometimes burned for the sake of the fun, as a peasant boy graphically expressed it to me. And when all this was done, the peasant began to wonder why the prosperity he had been reckoning upon had not befallen him and to regret the times of the landlords, when his own financial condition was ever so much better than is the case at the present day.

Two years of almost unprecedented drought have not improved matters; yet it is an exaggeration to speak of actual famine just now, because, in spite of all that has been related, there are grain reserves in the country. But the means of transportation fail, and there lies the great problem of the future. It is impossible to-day to transport any supplies through Russia, because most of its railway lines are either destroyed or so dangerously impaired that any heavy traffic on them is out of the question. The peasants know it quite well, and this is the reason why so many of them all through the Volga region proceed to migrate elsewhere, just as they did during the great famine of 1891.

Foreign help that would be complete is out of the question, because, even if the whole of the world co-operated in the desire to rush to the rescue of Russia, it could not bring to this whole Volga region, which is the great sufferer from the unprecedented drought, sufficient grain to insure *next year's* harvest before September 15, which is the last date when the winter crops must be planted before the autumnal frosts.

The great danger therefore is not for this year, when there are still reserves out of which the people may be kept alive; but *next year*, when, even under the best climatic conditions, the population will find itself faced by complete famine. The consequences may be terrible not only for Russia but for the whole of Europe. In the course of the summer of 1922 the country will find itself confronted by real hunger, such as it has never experienced before. Therefore, if any efforts are to be made to avert this catastrophe, they should begin immediately and concentrate themselves, as next year, unless something is done to improve the transportation system of Russia, this system will have irrevocably broken down and an

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unheard-of catastrophe may shake the whole of the world by its horror.

As to the condition of the crops in the different governments which I have visited, those of Samara are perhaps the worst, because both winter and summer crops have absolutely failed; on the other hand, there are more reserves of corn among the peasants than in any other province, owing to the fact that there exists a large number of German colonists, who, being very thrifty, have contrived to put by all or nearly all their harvest of the last two and even three years. In the Government of Saratoff the summer crops are entirely ruined, but the winter ones are moderately good, though in small quantity. In Saratoff there is nothing abnormal in the harvest, though the lack of rain since I was there may have interfered with the growth of the corn, but not to the extent of ruining it. In Simbirsk matters are rather good than otherwise, save in three districts. In Oufa it is bad all over, and in Kazan the conditions are the worst. In the central governments, such as Tambow and Voronege, things are either very good or very bad, according as to how the peasants worked the soil, but there the climatic conditions are not to blame. In Podolia the crops would have been excellent had it not been that most of the soil has been left uncultivated; and the same thing can be said of the whole of the Ukraine, where the peasants, finding that they could exist for a while through the sale of their cattle and pigs, preferred doing so rather than running the risk of cultivating fields that are subject to be ruined by the invasion of the multitude of armed bands that infest the whole country.

Such are the material conditions I have had the opportunity of watching and seeing. As for the moral and political ones, what has struck me most is the absolute and material impossibility for any foreign help being able to reach Russia in time to relieve completely the sufferings of the exhausted Russian population, which will be compelled to try and save itself through its own means. The foreigner does not understand us. An intelligent effort to save Russia ought to be directed towards the near future more than towards the actual present. Though hungry, the peasant will be able to exist through this winter in some way or other, because he can still find food; but next year he will find himself in the presence of barren fields, empty granaries, and inevitable death.

Some persons say, and I feel inclined to share their opinion, that out of this misfortune may arise the salvation of Russia, politically speaking. Hunger will bring together those whom political Utopias have disunited and antagonized. To-day we already hear on all sides expressed a wish for the establishment of a closer union between former landowners and peasants which will make them work together towards the organization of some stable kind of government that will rule the country. Both parties have come to acknowledge their mistakes and errors, and both have come to see that in spite of its extravagances the Soviet Government has some good sides, and that in a certain sense it satisfies the instincts of the Russian masses. Lenine, after having been cursed by thousands and hailed as a great man by other thousands, stands to-day as a really extraordinary figure. He is uncultivated, unpractical, but he is sincere and not above acknowledging an error, and this alone renders him a hopeful feature in an apparently inextricable situation. And Lenine's greatest help, paradoxical though this may seem to say, is "His Majesty King Hunger," whom in the end all classes of Russian society will have to fight together.

If the Russian emigrants are told that a return to the old order of things is impossible and that Czardom is dead forever, then Russia will yet redeem itself, and in time resume its former place in Europe. Intelligent help extended to it, and especially help that will give to all classes of the Russian nation the power to co-operate for the good of the whole commonwealth, will work wonders.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

BY WILLIS J. ABBOT

ON the wall of a picturesque little library, given over to history and political science, at Williams College, hangs a tablet extolling in quaint phrase the virtues of the founder of that ancient New England center of learning. By this tribute "to the memory of the gallant and generous Col. Ephraim Williams" we learn that "he fell in an ambuscade of French and Indians . . . Sept. 8th, 1755, in the 40th year of his age," and that "he left in his will a liberal provision for a free school in Williamstown which was incorporated in 1785. On this foundation, in 1791 arose the College which was called after his name. *In pace requiescat.*"

Like many a modest benefactor, the gallant Colonel builded better than he knew, raising an edifice the proportions of which are only beginning to assume shape. Under the tablet set up in his honor have been gathered day after day for the last month some scores of students of world problems that had not arisen to vex the infant colony in defense of which he shed his blood. Descendants of the French who lurked in that deadly ambuscade were there, and if the Indian of the American forests had no representatives, the East Indians whose name was bunglingly applied to the American aborigine were represented by a brilliant agitator for Indian freedom. Englishmen, Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Russians, Chinese, Japanese, and Latin-Americans were all gathered from time to time in the little library within sight of the ancient Mohawk Trail, along which so often prowled the feathered warriors at whose hands the founder of the College met his fate. It was a picturesque reflection for those who had the privilege last month to join in the deliberations of the Institute of Politics at Williams.

When the late Francis Lynde Stetson remarked to President Harry A. Garfield that it was a pity that Williams College should permit a two-million-dollar plant to lie idle all summer, he started a train of thought that is not only likely to have a material effect on the development of other New England colleges, but will have a powerful influence upon the course of public opinion in the United States. Williams at that moment had just completed the virtual rebuilding of her material plant. She had available modern dormitories, college halls, and other structural features of a modern institution of learning. But just at the time that another of her great assets—the stimulating summer climate of the Berkshires—became available the students departed for their homes, the professors sought change of scene, and Williamstown was turned over to the summer visitor.

A summer school was the obvious answer to the problem thus suggested. But summer schools of the ordinary type already abounded. Moreover, the tendency among students seeking summer courses was to go to the greater universities which could offer a wider diversity of training than could possibly be furnished by the limited faculty of a college. Consideration of this fact suggested a summer school that should appeal to graduates and professors rather than to the undergraduate class.

"There are many of us," said President Garfield in discussing the circum-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stances that led to the present enterprise at Williams, "who, while thoroughly convinced that the small college in the small town offers the best education for young people, believe that the work for advanced degrees and for the professions can be prosecuted most advantageously in the larger universities situated in cities. And while the work of the small college has its distinct points of advantage to the students, it lacks certain elements of attraction to the professors. They are deprived of contact with many elements of thought and of society that are to be found only in the larger centers. It occurred to me, therefore, that Williams might serve not only its own professorial force, but that of the other colleges of its class by gathering here men of international reputation whose presence would attract others of cosmopolitan training and interests. This might be done by the establishment of a school for the study of literature in its more advanced forms, of history, of industrial and economic problems, or of politics in its international manifestations. Our Institute has taken up the last of these alternatives, and it is still open for Dartmouth or Amherst or other colleges of our class to utilize their establishments in the summer for conferences given over to the other topics."

It was eight years ago that the idea of the Political Institute was first formulated by President Garfield and received the approval of the Trustees of Williams College. Then came the war and put a sharp check upon all arrangements. The interruption was not without its value, since the events of the war and the subsequent peace negotiations gave to the American people an interest in foreign affairs they had never before manifested, enabling the Institute to attract a degree of attention that would never have been granted in earlier years. In attendance upon it have been nearly one hundred and fifty enrolled members, although the most sanguine advance estimates of the projectors had not exceeded fifty. A majority of the attendants were college professors, as was natural, since only among that group are long summer vacations a matter of assured certainty. But there was a fair sprinkling of business and professional men, a good representation of the Army and Navy, and a few—rather unexpectedly few—journalists. While it was anticipated that the educators would be in the majority, the Board of Advisors had taken pains to encourage the attendance of men in other walks of life, that the sessions might not be too purely academic, and that the influence of the Institute might be widely felt. Universities as far west as the Pacific coast and as far south as Alabama were represented, usually by teachers in the Department of Political Science.

To an observer of the work carried on at Williamstown it would seem that the first useful purpose served by the Institute has been the opportunity it afforded men of this type to broaden their outlook by contact with men who have been engaged in the actual work of politics. They have not only been able to listen to lectures by such statesmen as Viscount Bryce; Senator Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate; Count Teleky, former Premier of Hungary; and Baron Korff, of Russia, former Deputy Governor-General of Finland, but they have had innumerable opportunities of personal conference with these gentlemen. For a feature of the Institute quite as important as the stated lectures has been the Round-Table Conferences in which all the members of the Institute have had the privilege of participating.

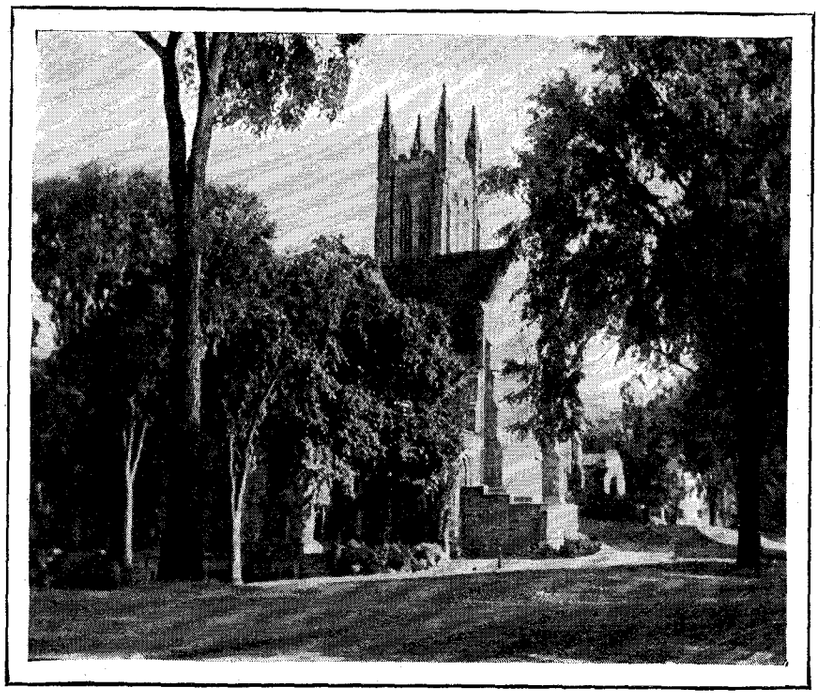
PRESIDENT GARFIELD AND LECTURERS OF THE INSTITUTE

Left to right: Professor Achille Viallate, Paris; Tommaso Tittoni, President of the Italian Senate; Harry A. Garfield, Chairman; Baron Sergius A. Korff (above), former Russian Deputy Governor-General of Finland; M. Stephen Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister to the United States; Count Paul Teleky (above), former Premier of Hungary; Viscount Bryce

These Conferences were presided over by American college professors, and, with one exception, all of the presiding officers were men who had served the United States abroad in one capacity or another during the progress of the peace negotiations. The subjects discussed were diverse, having to do with the existing foreign relations of the United States, or with European problems growing out of the late war. About thirty members constituted the normal Round Table, and discussion of the topic outlined by the head of the Table was always free but conducted under the seal of secrecy. Not only did several of the directors hold public posts in which they might be embarrassed if too general publicity were given to what they might say, but nearly all of the eminent lecturers made it a practice to drop into the Round Table to discuss matters in which they might be interested and to take an active part in the discussions. Viscount Bryce, for example, was a frequent visitor to the Latin-American Round Table conducted by Dr. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, and to the discussions contributed many thoughtful suggestions bred of his visits to those countries and his studies of their problems.

The Round Table on Reparations, conducted by Mr. Norman Davis, former Under-Secretary of State, and one-time Member of the Economic Section of the Paris Conference, attracted much attention because of the distinct timeliness of the topic of its consideration. Whether Germany can pay the $33,000,000,000 of reparations assessed against her by the terms of the treaty, and whether the nations to whom she is thus indebted can afford to let her pay, without utterly disorganizing and demoralizing their own machinery of production and their foreign markets, were the fundamental questions which this body of investigators sought to answer. That they were not answered finally and explicitly was perhaps not so much the fault of the students as it was due to the lack of precise prophetic vision. But, as Mr. Davis, in summing up at the last meeting, remarked, "Since this committee, composed almost wholly of Americans, speaking the same language, and without any selfish national interest involved, has found it impossible to reach a unanimous conclusion in these matters, you can understand how difficult it was for the Commission in Paris, made up of representatives of half a dozen nations, each eagerly striving for its own advantage, to reach any conclusion at all." The deliberations of this Round Table, by the way, were thought of sufficient importance for M. Cazenave, of the French High Commission, and M. de Sanchez, his associate, to attend all its sessions and make earnest and elaborate statement of the French position on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



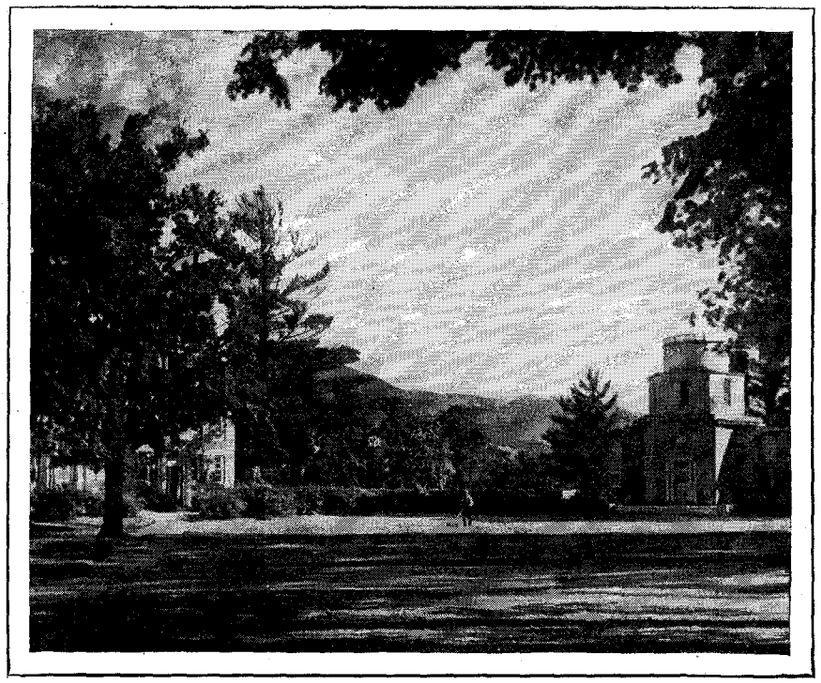
THOMPSON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, WILLIAMS COLLEGE

reparations for its consideration. Definite declaration of findings is not made by any of the Round Tables, but in this instance it was seemingly the opinion that Germany's ability to pay would be less conditioned upon her ability to restore her industries and produce the necessary goods than upon the willingness of the creditor nations to accept those goods instead of raising up tariff barriers against them. The fact that throughout the world the new policy of nations appears now to be to make themselves self-providing, to bar out foreign goods so that by development of their own productive forces they may fit themselves for entire economic independence in case of war, does not augur well for the complete discharge of a German debt to the world which, in the last analysis, must be paid mainly in goods. Even to those who admitted Germany's probable ability to produce the goods needed, this question of the increase of the protective sentiment, even in England, seemed to offer a grave obstacle to complete performance of the reparations agreement.

And discussion of this problem led to a particularly interesting consideration of the problem of Russia. The Reparations Round Table found in the ultimate exploitation of Russian markets by Germany the most probable method of German rehabilitation. But in one of his exceedingly interesting and suggestive lectures Baron Korff pointed out that the nation which first supplied Russia with the capital necessary for the development of her unparalleled natural resources would be the nation that by "peaceful penetration" should ultimately dominate her politics and determine whether her prodigious man power should be ultimately used for peace or for war. If the task of development should be left to Germany, the ultimate control of the military power inherent in Russia's hundreds of millions would be Germany's, and the chance for its use in seeking a German revenge at some future day would be most probable. What Russia will need when a stable and acceptable government shall again be established in that country will be capital. Of that the United States alone has enough and to spare. It was the argument of Baron Korff that not alone our National prosperity would be advanced if we should prepare for leading in the rehabilitation of Russia, but that the peace of Europe would be safeguarded thereby. No proposition set forth during the Conference has aroused more interested discussion than this.

Here and there in the earlier days of the Institute one heard the dark suspicion voiced that it was a place of propaganda for the League of Nations. After enduring four years of almost ceaseless propaganda for issues more or less foreign to their usual thought, it is not perhaps surprising that Americans have become a little sensitive to suggestions of that form of activity. Perhaps, too, in this instance, the identity of the gentleman who had furnished the financial support for the Institute and his well-known interest in the Treaty and the Covenant had something to do with strengthening this suspicion. But the very strong sentiment in favor of the League, which undoubtedly obtained throughout the Conference, proceeded more from the fact that the members of the Institute were drawn from a class which has always strongly favored that organization than from any systematic effort to proselyte in its behalf. It is quite true that virtually all the leaders of the Round Tables had been associated with the American Commission in Paris in one way or another, and that they were naturally favorably inclined toward the League that was there formulated. But the discussions in all the Round Tables were absolutely free, and there was apparent upon the part of the leaders no effort to stress the League issue nor to deny a hearing to any who desired to oppose that doctrine.

But the fact was that in each Round Table, when there came up any question of the future relations of the European states, of boundaries, of trade, of the restoration of Russia, of the permanence of the newly created states, or any of



"BERKSHIRE CAMPUS" AND OLD OBSERVATORY, WILLIAMS COLLEGE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a score of other problems confronting the world to-day, the most optimistic of the disputants could see nothing but a dark outlook unless some form of international organization for the enforcement of peace was ready to function. It cannot be said that the tone of the Institute as a whole was other than pessimistic. Viscount Bryce, in point of term of service and of experience the dean of all, in every lecture has warned his auditors of being too confident of enduring peace. He found in the Versailles Treaty grave causes for future wars, and declared of the war of the world that there were those who thought it was waged to end all wars. "The price," he said, "has been paid, but the end is not attained." It was Lord Bryce's conviction that disarmament was the essential step now to avert world-wide bankruptcy, and that only some form of a League of Nations could prevent another war.

Now, the frank and persistent discussion of beliefs of this nature in conference rooms, and in the common room where all met in friendly association after meals, has undoubtedly resulted in the formation of a very well-informed and coherent body of opinion among men who, as teachers, writers, or speakers, are in a position to influence their fellows. The leaven of this Conference will go far toward leavening the whole measure of the Nation. And it was the hope of accomplishing something of this sort of which President Garfield spoke when he appealed to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch to bear the financial burden—no light one—of the Institute. Mr. Baruch, after brief consideration, acquiesced cheerfully, liberally, and, in fact, proffering more than the President of Williams had asked for. Through his liberality not only the session that has just closed was made possible, but provision is made for two more annual sessions at least. Throughout the period of the Institute the name of the benefactor who had made it possible was kept secret, being revealed only at the final dinner the night before all departed for their respective homes. This was at Mr. Baruch's desire, and indeed the final announcement was made only after his prepossession in favor of entire anonymity had been with difficulty overcome.

Estimates as to the amount involved vary, but it does not seem probable that ever before has a private individual done so much, in so brief a space of time, to create a well-informed and influential body of public opinion on debated questions of world-wide importance.

Williamstown, Massachusetts.

SNAP-SHOTS OF MY CONTEMPORARIES

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

MY FATHER—THE FRIEND OF CHILDREN

THE account which Samuel Butler has given of his own childhood in that tragic story "The Way of All Flesh" is perhaps an exaggerated account of an exceptionally unhappy childhood. Yet it is true that in the first half of the nineteenth century the more or less deliberate purpose of religious parents in Puritan households was the government of the children by fear of a tyranny which could not be resisted and the suppression by that government of the natural instincts of childhood. This purpose found expression in two popular mottoes: "Children should be seen and not heard" and "Spare the rod and spoil the child." Each of these mottoes was the outward expression of a deep-rooted Puritan philosophy which might be expressed thus: From Adam all his descendants have inherited a depraved nature. That nature must be eradicated; the child's will broken; his evil tendencies subdued. Only thus can he become a child of God.

Jesus Christ had said, Except ye become as little children, ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven. Puritan theology had substituted, Except ye become as grown-ups, ye cannot enter the kingdom. The stories of childish saints are pathetic; the stories of the painstaking endeavor by pious parents to make childish saints are even more pathetic.

Some years ago, I went on a boating expedition in Penobscot Bay. We went ashore to spend the night in a farmhouse which was hospitably open to "paying guests." On the parlor table I found a Sunday school story book, dated about 1830. A new baby was to be christened. Her little sister, seven or eight years old, came aglow with eager expectation to the mother. "How are you going to dress the baby?" she asked. "My child," said the pained but patient mother, "bring me the Prayer-Book." It was brought. "Now read what the godfather says at the time of the christening." The child read as follows:

> Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the sinful desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?
>
> *Answer:* I renounce them all; and, by God's help, will endeavor not to follow, nor be led by them.

"Do you see, my child," said the mother, "how wicked it is to be thinking of the baby's dress at such a time; go to your room and ask your heavenly Father to forgive your sinful and worldly spirit."

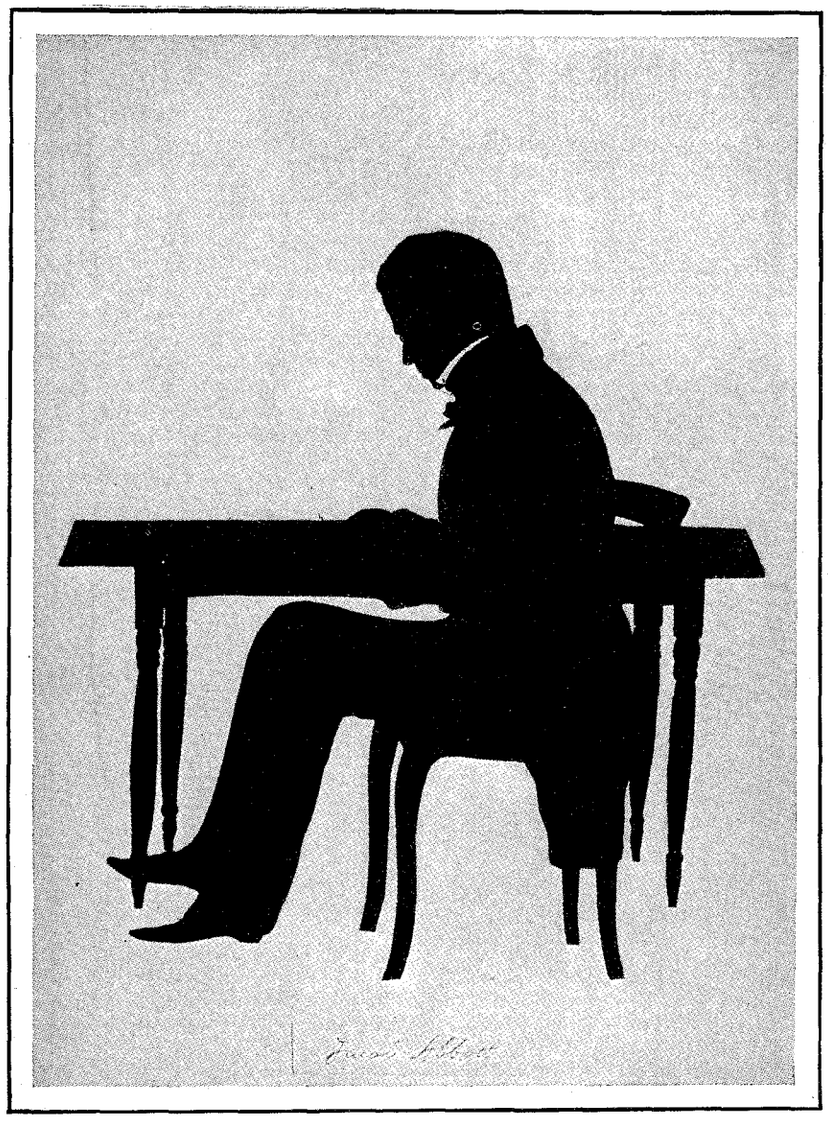
My father, Jacob Abbott, best known to a previous generation as the author of the "Rollo Books," was more than a friend to children. He was a teacher of a new philosophy of child nature and child culture, now generally coming into acceptance but radically different from that in vogue in his day. In this brief article I can do nothing more than hint at some of the fundamental elements in that philosophy as illustrated by him in his writings, which I think were quite as much for fathers and mothers as for their children.

My father abhorred controversies of every description and never attacked the current theology of his time, but all his children's books were based upon a psychological conception radically different. Toward the close of his life he published a volume entitled "Gentle Measures in the Training of the Young." In this volume he interprets in a very simple form and with many concrete illustrations the philosophical principles on which all his children's books were based.

He neither assumed that the child is a little cherub nor a little devil. He assumed that "in respect of moral conduct as well as of mental attainments children know nothing when they come into the world, but have everything to learn, either from the instructions or from the examples of those around them." Therefore the child must be trained to perceive the difference between truth and falsehood, generosity and selfishness, honesty and dishonesty, exactly as he must be trained to walk or to talk. "The first time that a child attempts to walk alone what a feeble, staggering, and awkward exhibition it makes! And yet its mother shows by the excitement of her countenance and the delight expressed by her exclamations how pleased she is with the performance." He who really comprehends this philosophy and accepts it will realize that to train a child to perceive the sacredness of truth or recognize the rights of property requires infinite patience and that the first failures of the child's conscience are no more deserving of punishment in the strict sense of that term than failures in his first experiments in walking. "The mother is thus to understand that the principle of obedience is not to be expected to come by nature into the heart of her child, but to be implanted by education. She must understand this so fully as to feel that if she finds that her children are disobedient to her commands—leaving out of view cases of peculiar and extraordinary temptation—it is her fault, not theirs."

Though training in this spirit rarely, if ever, calls for punishment, it calls continually for discipline. The differ-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



JACOB ABBOTT

The silhouette herewith reproduced was the work of a brilliant silhouettist, August Edouart, who visited the United States in 1839

ence between the two is not in the act of the judge, but in his purpose and his spirit. I must here condense into a very few words a distinction to which my father gives a chapter of his book.

Punishment may be regarded as a penalty demanded by the eternal principles of justice and the natural and proper consequence of the sin of the transgressor, or it may be considered as a remedial measure adopted solely to deter from similar errors or sins in time to come. "According to the first view, punishment is a *penalty* which *justice* demands as a satisfaction for the past. According to the other, it is a *remedy* which *goodness* devises for the benefit of the future." Without discussing the question which of these principles actuates God in his dealing with sin and the State in dealing with crime, my father contents himself with the declaration that "the punishment of a child by a parent, or of a pupil by a teacher, ought certainly, one would think, to exclude the element of vindictive retribution altogether, and to be employed solely with reference to the salutary influences that may be expected from it in time to come."

With this distinction between punishment demanded by justice and punishment devised by benevolence, my father coupled another—the difference between instincts and capacities. "The dog has an instinct impelling him to attach himself to and follow his master; but he has no instinct leading him to draw his master's cart. He requires no teaching for the one. It comes, of course, from the connate impulses of his nature. For the other he requires a skillful and careful training. . . . So with the child. If he does not seem to know how to take his food, or shows no disposition to run to his mother when he is hurt or when he is frightened, we have reason to suspect something wrong, or, at least, something abnormal, in his mental or physical constitution. But if he does not obey his mother's commands—no matter how insubordinate or unmanageable he may be—the fault does not, certainly, indicate anything at all wrong in *him*. The fault is in his training. In witnessing his disobedience our reflection should be, not 'What a bad boy!' but 'What an unfaithful or incompetent mother!'"

These two fundamental distinctions must be borne in mind by any reader who desires to understand the principles of family and school government which my father inculcated and illustrated by his books.

The first lesson a child must learn is obedience. He comes into a world of law. He neither knows what these laws are nor why he should obey them. To the father and mother is intrusted the duty of teaching these first lessons of life.

There are inexorable laws of nature. He who does not know and obey these laws may easily kill himself by a single act of quite innocent, because ignorant, disobedience, and he will be certain to injure himself by repeated acts of disobedience. There are unwritten laws of society which will confront him in the family, in the playground, and later in social and commercial circles. If he ignores and disregards them, he will soon find himself a social outcast. His companions will assume that he knows them and disregards them deliberately because either of malice or stupidity. There are laws of the State. If he habitually ignores or disregards these laws, he may speedily find himself in prison. Courts will not listen to his plea that he was ignorant of them. Ignorance is an excuse which the community does not accept. Nature is pitiless. Society, if not absolutely pitiless, is wholly unsympathetic. It is therefore the first and most fundamental duty of the parent to teach the child that he is not independent; that he cannot live his own life regardless of other lives; that he must learn to yield his will to the wills of others and to the one Supreme Will if he would live a happy and a useful life.

But there are comparatively few families in which this necessity is understood and in which the children are taught to obey promptly and without question. In some obedience is not taught at all; in some it is taught only irregularly and fitfully; in some disobedience is inculcated by the constant issuing of commands which there is no purpose to enforce and the threatening of penalties which there is no purpose to inflict. In one of my father's stories he puts the secret of good government in family or school in four sentences, thus:

When you consent, consent cordially.
When you refuse, refuse finally.
When you punish, punish good-naturedly.
Commend often; never scold.

My father's stories for children are largely employed in illustrating and enforcing these four principles. I could wish that every one who has to do with the government of children would commit them to memory and would from time to time by these rules test his ad-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ministration of that government. But he will find impossible the last two rules unless he believes, with my father, in the truth that the child is not morally to blame for the failure to understand moral principles which have never been inculcated.

Josie comes to visit Phonny and Malleville. Phonny comes up into Beechnut's room, to which he is confined by a slight illness, and tells Beechnut that Josie is coming to make him a visit.

"Ah!" said Beechnut, "then I must get acquainted with her. And the first thing is to find out whether I have got to teach her to obey me, or whether she has learned to obey already."

"How do you think it is?" asked Phonny.

"I think she has *not* learned to obey," said Beechnut.

"Why not?" asked Phonny.

"Because she is a city girl," said Beechnut, "and city girls are very seldom taught to obey."

"Why not?" asked Phonny again.

"Oh, because," said Beechnut, "they are put away from their mother's care and into the care of nursery-maids so much. The nursery-maids coax them, and bribe them, and deceive them—and do everything to them except teach them simply to obey."

"And how are you going to find out," asked Phonny, "whether Josie has been taught to obey?"

"You will see," said Beechnut.

He finds out in a very simple manner. Josie starts to open the drawers of a little bureau, pays no attention to Beechnut's telling her not to do so, and finds the drawers empty.

"Why, Beechnut," said Josie, "what did you say I must not open these drawers for? There is nothing in them."

"There is a knob," suggested Malleville.

"Yes; nothing but the knob," said Josie.

"What was the reason?" repeated Josie.

"I *had* a reason," replied Beechnut.

"What was it?" persisted Josie.

"I know what it was," said Phonny.

"What?" asked Josie.

Phonny hesitated a moment, not being quite sure whether it would be polite for him to tell what he thought. At length he said, somewhat timidly, "To see whether you would obey him or not."

"Was that the reason?" asked Josie.

"Yes," said Beechnut.

"Truly!" said Josie.

"Yes," said Beechnut, "really and truly."

Josephine looked a little ashamed and confused when she heard this, but presently recovering herself a little, she asked Beechnut what made him wish to know particularly whether she would obey him.

"Because," said Beechnut, "I have got a number of pictures, and picture-books, and curiosities of various kinds up in my room, which perhaps it would amuse you to see. I let children go up and see them sometimes without me, if I am only sure beforehand that they will follow precisely the directions that I give them."

From "The Rollo Philosophy," by Jacob Abbott, the author of the Rollo books

"THEN IT SAILED SLOWLY AWAY"

"Rollo's father told Nathan to hold the down over the top of this glass chimney, and then to let it go. Nathan did so. The little tuft of down was wafted up into the air, quite high above the lamp, and then it sailed slowly away, and fell down upon the table"

Josie has thus had an opportunity to learn her first lesson: obedience is not a door of admission into a prison, it is a door of exit into liberty; it is an achievement by which one's powers and privileges are increased. It is curious how slow even philosophy has been to learn that all our powers over nature have been acquired by intelligent obedience of the laws of nature, and how similarly freedom in the moral realm is acquired only by voluntary obedience of the moral laws written in the constitution of man and of human society. "The first duty," says my father, "which devolves upon the mother in the training of her child is the establishment of her authority over him. . . . The first essential condition required for the performance of that duty is the fixing of the conviction in her own mind that it is a duty."

Exactly how my father acquired such authority over children I do not know, but he certainly possessed it. He gave few commands, but he required prompt, implicit, and unquestioning obedience to those which he did give. I have known children to disobey him, but I never knew one to rebel against him. I do not know what would have happened in case of a rebellion. I think no child ever thought of it as possible. I never knew him to strike a blow. I do not recall that he ever sent a child to his room, or supperless to bed, or set him to write in his copy-book, or to learn tasks, or resorted to any other of the similar expedients, necessary perhaps in school, and frequent in most families. In general he simply administered natural penalties. If a child lied or broke his promises, he was distrusted. If he was careless or negligent, the things which were given to other children to play with were withheld from him. If he quarreled, he was taken away from his playmates, but made as happy as he could be made in solitude.

Though discipline is not always terrifying and sometimes may even be amusing, it must always be sufficient at the time to secure obedience. Severity in punishment is rarely necessary, but certainty of some punishment is necessary. And no inconvenience which the enforcement of law may occasion to the parent or teacher furnishes any excuse for allowing disobedience to pass without such penalty as the circumstances may require.

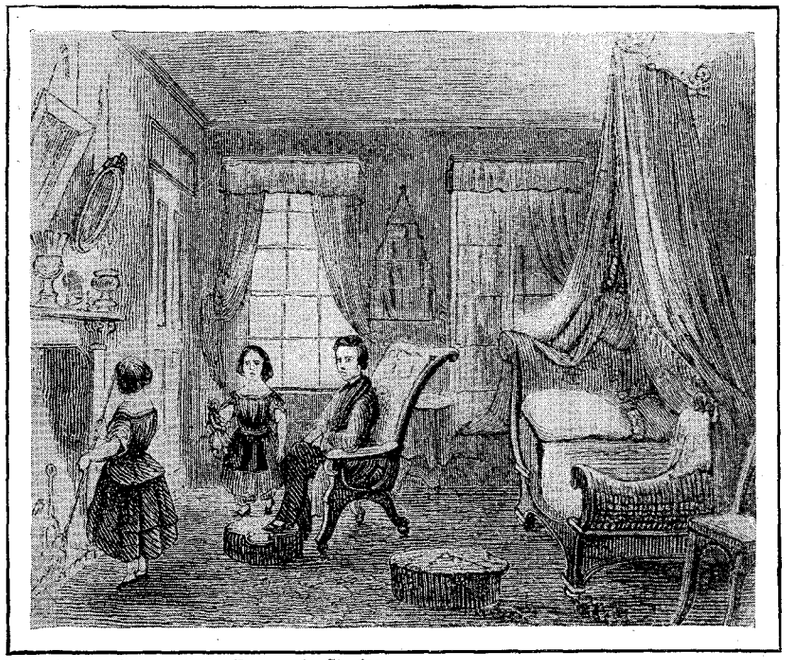
Jonas, with three boys, is sailing on a pond to take some grain to the mill. Jonas is in command of the expedition. Josey, who has never learned to obey, disregards Jonas's directions and undertakes to go forward to take a seat which Jonas has assigned to another boy. As he starts to go forward Jonas with his paddle brings the boat around. The boom comes thumping against Josey's head and shoulders and he sinks down into the bottom of the boat to get out of the way. "What was that for?" asks Josey. "I am going to put you ashore," replies Jonas. "Me ashore!" repeated Josey, more and more surprised. He looked forward, and saw that the boat was now pointed towards the shore, at a place on the back side of the point of land which they had just passed.

"Yes," said Jonas, "the only way, when we have an unmanageable passenger on board, is to put him ashore upon the nearest land." . . . "But what shall I do," said he, "if you put me ashore?"

"You can either walk home or wait there till we come back from the mill. I'll call for you when I come back."

The other two boys finally interceded for Josey, and Jonas, with some hesita-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From "Agnes," one of the Franconia Stories

BEECHNUT IN THE CHAIR

"How old must girls be," said Beechnut, "before they become too large to play with dolls?"

tion, acceded to their request. But Josey had learned his lesson that "there is no getting along out at sea without obeying the commander."

The reader will observe another element in this incident: Jonas is sustained by the public opinion of the community—that is, by the other two boys. I am inclined to the opinion that all rebellion against government, whether in school, factory, or nation, is partly due to the fault of the governor. My father was professor in a college and three times principal in schools of considerable size, and, so far as I know, never had the slightest difficulty in enforcing law and maintaining order. The reason, I think, was that he was always supported in his administration by the public opinion of the students. Government by force over an objecting population is always a despotism, though it may be a benevolent despotism. My father was constitutionally a democrat—that is, a believer in self-government—and it was because he believed in self-government that he laid stress upon the duty of the parent and the teacher to maintain his authority by so exercising it as to develop self-control in his subjects.

The last ten years of his life my father spent quietly with his two sisters in what had been his father's home in Farmington, Maine. Here his children and grandchildren delighted to visit him; here he organized a school of a unique character composed of his grandchildren and some of their playmates. Admission to this school was by invitation. There were no fees and no entrance examinations, and attendance was voluntary. But if the child entered the school it was as a loyal subject of an educational commonwealth. He could not be sometimes a citizen and sometimes an alien. To be admitted to this school was accounted by its pupils a high privilege. One of his grandsons has written for me, at my request, the following reminiscence which will give to the readers not only a graphic picture of the school, but an interesting illustration of my father's method:

> In a garden adjoining the house there was a martin box—that is to say, a bird-house rather elaborately built on the top of a tall painted pole, to house the martins, a bird of the swallow family which frequents parts of New England and is welcomed by the householders both because it is picturesque in its swooping flight and because it clears the garden of insects and worms. One day a conversation like this took place between my grandfather and myself, my grandfather being at that time a man of about sixty-five years of age.
>
> *Grandfather.* L., how would you like to measure the height of a martin pole without getting within twenty-five feet of it?
>
> *L.* Pooh! It can't be done.
>
> *Grandfather.* Yes, I think you could do it if you are willing to take a little pains.
>
> *L.* Do you really think I could do it?
>
> *Grandfather.* Yes, I think you can if you are willing to take the pains that surveyors take when they build a railroad.
>
> *L.* Do they have to measure things without going near them?
>
> *Grandfather.* Yes, they have to measure the height of precipices, sometimes of mountains.
>
> *L. (his curiosity now somewhat excited).* How do they do that?
>
> *Grandfather.* By what is called triangulation and by using some interesting tables of figures called logarithms.
>
> To make a long story short, I was enticed by this method into studying the very simple elements of surveying, and I did measure the height of a martin pole and used a logarithm table in the process. Instead of being a dry-as-dust study which I rebelled against, it was transformed into a game which I really enjoyed. In the same way my elementary French and elementary Latin were applied to the object and the life round about us. My grandfather was, I think, one of the pioneers in this country in the application of these principles of interesting the child in its studies.

Thus my father spent his last years peacefully and quietly in his old home, honored by his fellow-citizens, adored by the children. He died in 1879, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His youngest son and I were with him at the time of his death. My brother, who was stronger than I, lifted my father up during a paroxysm of pain and then laid him down again upon the pillow, saying to him, "Are you more comfortable, now, father?" and received the whispered answer, "Too comfortable. I hoped that I was going." These were, I think, his last words.

In his preface to "The Franconia Stories" my father states the principle by which he had been guided in all his story-writing for children: "The development of the moral sentiments in the human heart, in early life,—and everything in fact which relates to the formation of character,—is determined in a far greater degree by sympathy, and by the influence of example, than by formal precepts and didactic instruction. . . . It is in accordance with this philosophy that these stories, though written mainly with a view to their moral influence on the hearts and dispositions of the readers, contain very little formal exhortation and instruction."

Therefore in his stories for children my father's religious teaching was implied, rather than directly expressed; but it was not less effective for that reason. To his Christian faith he has given expression in "The Young Christian Series," especially in the "Corner Stone" and "Hoaryhead and McDonner," though even in those volumes it is expressed, never in the abstract terms of scholastic theology, but in dramatic forms and by simple illustrations taken from our common life. Faith in a heavenly Father as a friend and companion made known to us by the human life of Jesus of Nazareth, and a supreme desire to know his will, deserve his confidence, and co-operate with him in his work, were the secrets of my father's religious experience, the foundation of his theological philosophy, and the inspiration of his life-long industry. This simple creed I have inherited from him. It has been the substance and the inspiration of my teaching for over three-quarters of a century, and for it I am indebted to lessons received and spirit imbibed from the author of "The Rollo Books," "The Franconia Stories," and "The Young Christian Series."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AN INTER-RACIAL COMMISSION AT WORK

BY ROBERT R. MOTON

PRINCIPAL OF THE TUSKEGEE INDUSTRIAL AND NORMAL INSTITUTE

MANY people, both white and black, think of the so-called Negro problem in geographical terms. Thus they think that the North is solidly in sympathy with the Negro, and that the South is solidly opposed to the Negro. As to the former idea, they have probably received a severe shock from the race riots that have taken place in certain of the large Northern cities. On the latter, they would be better informed if they should take a trip to the South and observe at first hand the progressive development of inter-racial co-operation that is taking place in all parts of the South, but without the publicity, unfortunately, that is given in so many places to rioting and lynching.

That there is much room for increasing the general intelligence on all aspects of this question is sufficiently indicated by the passage in President Harding's first message to Congress, recommending the appointment of an Inter-Racial Commission:

> Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. . . . Some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a human and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a National attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of the relations between the races, and of each race to the National life.

And that this attitude of mind is not political nor representative of one section of the country only, or one of the races only that is party to the question, is indicated in the significant fact that this recommendation by the President not only called forth no protest from the white press of the South, but instead met with hearty indorsement from public officials and private citizens throughout the South, and other sections of the country as well.

The expression "Solid South" is primarily a political phrase and is misleading when used in any other connection. It is a mistake to assume that on any other question the South is a unit. It has never been so, not even on the question of the Negro. Long before the Civil War there were those in the South who not only opposed slavery, but openly advocated its abolition by various methods, though without effect. Although that sentiment has been dominant which would restrict the opportunity of the Negro in his exercise of the advantages of freedom, that element is rapidly coming into power and extending its influence which would open the door of opportunity for the Negro and help him in every honorable effort to improve his condition and share the benefits to which he is entitled as an American citizen.

During the late war the South and the country as a whole had a revelation of the great undeveloped asset in the Negro's loyalty, industry, and willingness to sacrifice for the public welfare. The Negro, being given the opportunity, exhibited his effectiveness not only as a soldier, but also as a dependent and patriotic citizen. Perhaps more than anything else this crisis in our National life demonstrated in a striking way to the honest, fair-minded people of the Nation that the Negro, instead of being a menace to Southern civilization, was an asset of considerable consequence. In all the activities of the war black and white people worked together in a fine spirit of co-operation. In the drives and campaigns of one sort and another the two races were represented on committees, on the platform, and in patriotic gatherings of every kind. Under such circumstances it was that our country was given a great demonstration in practical service that the Negro of to-day loves the South, that he is willing to serve and sacrifice for its welfare, and that in a crisis he can be depended upon for the same unswerving loyalty for which an older generation is held in grateful esteem.

Fortunately for the South, for the Negro, and for the entire country, there were white men and women in the South who were big enough and brave and honest enough to recognize this fact, along with the equally apparent fact that such help and dependability on the part of the Negro were not receiving all the encouragement and reward that they deserved. This new consciousness in the South at once began to make itself felt and heard; and in the midst of the war the plan was conceived and the first steps taken toward conserving this valuable asset to the South and for making the common practice of Southern life conform to the declarations and professions that were uttered with deep conviction and stern resolve in the crisis of war.

The Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, which has been active now for more than two years, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, is the organized expression of this sentiment and these plans. It represents a determination to approach the problem of race relationships in the South with honest, open minds and a resolve to deal justly and fairly with all parties concerned, rather than remain silent and aloof while passion and prejudice obstruct the progress of both races to the injury of all. It carries the force and advantage of being a movement born in the South, sponsored and directed by Southern men, working directly at the problem of the Southern States and proceeding on the plan of bringing white men and black men in the South face to face in active co-operation for the solution of existing difficulties and the prevention of friction which wise foresight may anticipate and prevent. Both races are represented in its organization, which already extends to every one of the Southern States, with official agents of each race directing the programme of the Commission as it affects his race in his State.

As the name of the organization implies, the essential feature in the plan is that of bringing white men of the South and black men of the South together, that each may express to the other what he thinks and what he feels, that they may discuss the difficulties and embarrassments which they face and adopt with mutual consent the remedies which experience has taught them will be most effective. The method calls for the organization in each county of the South where there is any considerable Negro population—and there are some counties in the South in which there are practically no Negroes—of committees of white and colored leaders who are familiar with conditions that obtain in their own section, and who have the strength of character and good will to deal with each other with frankness and forbearance and to work together with mutual confidence for the adjustment of whatever matters in their judgment call for their united action, whether by way of correction of existing abuses or the prevention of possible trouble and friction.

It has been an encouraging thing at the outset to find that it is not impossible to organize such committees; in other words, that there now exists in every one of these counties in the South a group of colored men, on the one hand, who are trusted by their white neighbors for their sanity, their integrity, and their unselfishness, and, on the other hand, a group of white men who have the confidence of the colored people concerning their sincere desire to be just and fair and to see that colored people come into full possession of the opportunities and privileges to which they are entitled as American citizens. The task before the Commission is that of making the spirit and purpose of these groups the dominant sentiment of every community in the South. Such committees have been organized in more than eight hundred of the nine hundred counties of the twelve States of the South.

The personnel of the Commission is made up of forward-looking men and women of the South, representing both races, among whom are ministers, college presidents and professors, bankers, judges, business men, and religious and social workers. The chairman of the Commission is a leading banker and manufacturer of the city of Atlanta, and the executive staff, which is charged

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with carrying out the programme of the Commission, consists of acknowledged leaders in each State, both white and colored, who have the confidence of their own race as well as the respect of the other race.

The programme of the Commission is neither revolutionary nor radical. No one cherishes the delusion that a situation that is the result of two hundred and fifty years of error, intensified and complicated by more than fifty years of mistrust and suspicion, can be readjusted or wholly corrected by the activity of a few months or a few years. Nor does the Commission believe that it can accomplish any tangible and permanent results without the support of a widespread sentiment established within the popular mind. It does believe, however, that there is a body of sentiment throughout the South in favor of justice and fair dealing for the Negro that is sufficiently strong, if called into vigorous expression, to correct promptly some of the more flagrant abuses and to prepare the way for a calm and dispassionate consideration of other factors that make for irritation and discontent and the various forms of racial friction.

An official publication of the Commission announces the following objectives for the efforts of local committees: Vigorous and unrelenting opposition to lynching under any and all circumstances, justice in the courts, economic justice, adequate educational facilities, improved living conditions, recreational advantages, and better traveling accommodations. Under these seven heads, the Commission is working, quietly and effectively, to bring about in the South such conditions of public life as will make every man feel safe and secure in life and property and contented and hopeful in the free pursuit of legitimate and wholesome personal desires. With these objectives before them, local committees discover and work out for themselves a programme based upon local conditions, to which both races can subscribe and in which they can and will co-operate.

At the invitation of the Inter-Racial Commission, a conference of Southern white women was held in Memphis in October of 1920, attended by leaders of women's organizations from all the Southern States. This conference was addressed by a group of representative colored women, who were asked to speak frankly and plainly about the disabilities and handicaps under which colored women must live in the South. The result of the conference was the organization of a Women's Continuation Committee to carry out a programme of constructive measures for women's organizations adopted by the conference, covering the objectives already formulated by the Inter-Racial Commission and laying special emphasis on domestic service, child welfare, and sanitation and housing. No phase of the work of the Commission promises more fruitful results than this one devoted to woman's activities.

That this is not a Utopian dream is indicated in the actual results that have already been achieved in different sections of the South. The statistics for lynching for the year 1920 report fifty-six instances in which lynchings were prevented which were dangerously imminent. It is definitely known that this result in large part is due to the activity of local inter-racial committees, which, with the first threatenings of trouble, proceeded with promptness to rally the forces of law and order in such a way as to avert the threatened tragedy.

The State Inter-Racial Committee for Georgia recently did a most effective piece of work in assisting the prosecution in the now famous Williams peonage case. Here was a notable instance in which native-born white citizens of Georgia exerted themselves to the utmost to see that, in a case that hinged on the testimony of a Negro against that of a white man, justice should not fail because of a traditional prejudice against the Negro. There are other instances on record where a new sentiment prevails, encouraged by the Inter-Racial Commission, that is bringing to Negro defendants a just and impartial hearing in the courts and a decision unprejudiced by the color or race of the parties concerned.

Similarly, the interest of inter-racial committees in the problems of Negro education is producing favorable results in the way of improved schools for Negroes in some places, the lengthening of the school terms for Negro children in other places, and better school buildings in others. Again, it has meant better salaries for Negro school teachers and increased appropriations for Negro schools maintained by the State. The needs and general condition of Negro schools have thus been presented fairly before public school authorities and larger consideration given to these needs in the framing of school budgets.

In the matter of improved living conditions municipal authorities have given more attention to the paving and lighting of streets in those sections of the city occupied by Negroes; to extending sewerage systems to connect with the homes of Negroes and to adequate police protection for Negro residence sections. Parks and playgrounds have been provided for colored children in some of the larger cities, with paid attendants to supervise their recreation; while in many places public health among Negroes is provided for through municipal nurses who visit the schools and homes of Negro children. Perhaps the greatest relief has been felt in the matter of railway accommodations. Railway officials have had their attention called to the lack of accommodations for Negroes on trains operating under the segregation laws of the South. The result in many instances has been a marked improvement in accommodations provided both on trains and in railway stations. Such results have been brought mainly by bringing together selected groups of the two races; men who could dispassionately discuss the causes of irritation and complaint, and with moderation and mutual consideration work out the measures for relief which they could unitedly support.

In this process many surprises have come to both parties. Many fair-minded and generous white people have learned for the first time of the real difficulties under which their colored neighbors are forced to live through the negligence and indifference of public officials or the carelessness and prejudice of public servants. The seclusion and reserve of their own lives have kept them ignorant in frequent instances of the home life and the social conditions under which even their own servants were forced to live. For the first time also many have come to know and appreciate the numbers of well-educated and capable men and women to be found among the leaders of the Negro race, men and women who, in their training and the usefulness of their public service, suffer nothing in comparison with the men and women of the white race with whom they serve on these committees. On the other hand, many of these colored people have made a real discovery as to the degree of interest and concern for the welfare of Negroes to be found among these broad-minded white men and women of the South. In the same way that many white people think that all Negroes are ignorant and careless, so there are many colored people who think that all white people are prejudiced and intolerant toward colored people. Had nothing else been accomplished up to this time, this Commission would have entirely justified its organization by bringing about this mutual appreciation between the better elements of both races in the South.

But the great part of this task of conciliation and construction remains yet to be accomplished. Already there are forces at work to nullify the activities of the Commission. Along with other significant achievements, the Inter-Racial Commission has succeeded in drawing the fire of those organizations and individuals which make it a part of their stock in trade to play upon race prejudice and to stir up racial strife for selfish ends. And through the days to come other antagonisms will have to be faced. The policy of working together with Negroes will probably give rise to the old silly cry of "social equality." The attempt to improve living conditions and secure economic justice will meet with opposition from many whose advantage lies in the economic exploitation of ignorant and defenseless Negroes. These forward-looking, courageous white men and women of the South, whose number is very much larger than the average man supposes, will need the encouragement and support of right-thinking people throughout the Nation as they set themselves to the overthrow of injustices that have stood unchallenged for generations.

The hopefulness of the present movement lies in the fact that the South is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

now facing, on its own initiative, the problem of race relations. But it is not to be supposed that this progressive element of the South will be able unsupported to cope with a situation in which the well-organized opposition has the advantage of tradition and habit. It has been a great achievement to bring white men and black men in the South face to face in this way for the adjustment of their own difficulties; but it is unfair to leave them unsupported and unaided in the midst of suspicious and even hostile forces to work out a problem for which, after long years, the Nation as a whole has not yet been able to find a successful solution. We may believe that a great step forward has been made when the initiative and driving force of such a movement originates in the South. Here now we have the South assuming the leadership of the Nation in settling a problem to which every part of the Nation has made a contribution in the past, and which every section of the Nation is confronting in one way and another in the present. Its successful adjustment will be an achievement of which America as a whole may be proud—an example which will be eagerly followed in a world where race relations are becoming increasingly serious and perplexing.

HAVEN

BY HAROLD TROWBRIDGE PULSIFER

Give me to rest in a quiet town
Built by old rovers of the sea,
Where they have come to lay them down
Sure of their spirits' mastery.

On shaded streets along the sands
Are white-walled homes where strong men dwell,
And the presence of far-off lands
Born of the sounding harbor bell.

There is the peace of tasks well done,
Of faith true kept with high emprise.
This I ask when my race be run,—
To share the light in sea men's eyes!

FROM KRAAL TO COLLEGE

THE STORY OF KAMBA SIMANGO

BY NATALIE CURTIS

"I WAS over fifteen—almost a man—when I first heard of the alphabet," said Kamba Simango, an African native now in this country. "I used to practice shaping my letters by drawing them in the sand on the shores of the Indian Ocean. We thought that the written notes white people sent each other were some kind of magic. And we used to play at imitating this magic by pricking designs on the broad leaves of trees and pretending to read them, magically."

Few stories are more eloquent of pluck and purpose than that of Simango, a full-blood native of the Ndau tribe of Portuguese East Africa. Among Simango's people there has been little white colonization; theirs is a pagan, primitive land. But trade routes, leading from the interior to the Coast, lie through Portuguese territory; and the blacks must labor for governmental and commercial enterprises in industrial systems that are slavery in all but name. "In old times," said Simango, "black men were owned by individuals. Now they are owned by governments and corporations." To bring the wealth of Africa to the ports and thus to the world's markets for the benefit of white men is the allotted and the practically unpaid task of African natives.

Although it is the policy of the Portuguese to keep the blacks ignorant, an American missionary did attempt, in Simango's youth, to teach the natives at Beira, a seaport settlement where the blacks throng from outlying villages to load and unload steamships. But the pupils were waylaid by the Portuguese, who flogged them and gave them such stinging stripes on their hands that the blood spurted from under their fingernails. Then, with swollen, bleeding palms, the would-be students were sentenced to hard labor. The missionary, himself racked with fever, abandoned his enterprise; but, in pity for the African boys, he told them of a mission[1] in Rhodesia, just across the border of Portuguese territory among the same tribe of Ndau people, one hundred and sixty miles from any railway, in the heart of a black population. In secret, Simango and another boy set out, traveling warily, hiding by day, walking by night, till they reached the mission of Mount Selinda. Here, on the edge of a primeval forest, a few brave white folk lived in isolation from their race, mastering the native tongue, reducing it to writing, translating the Bible into the vernacular, and teaching the surrounding blacks.

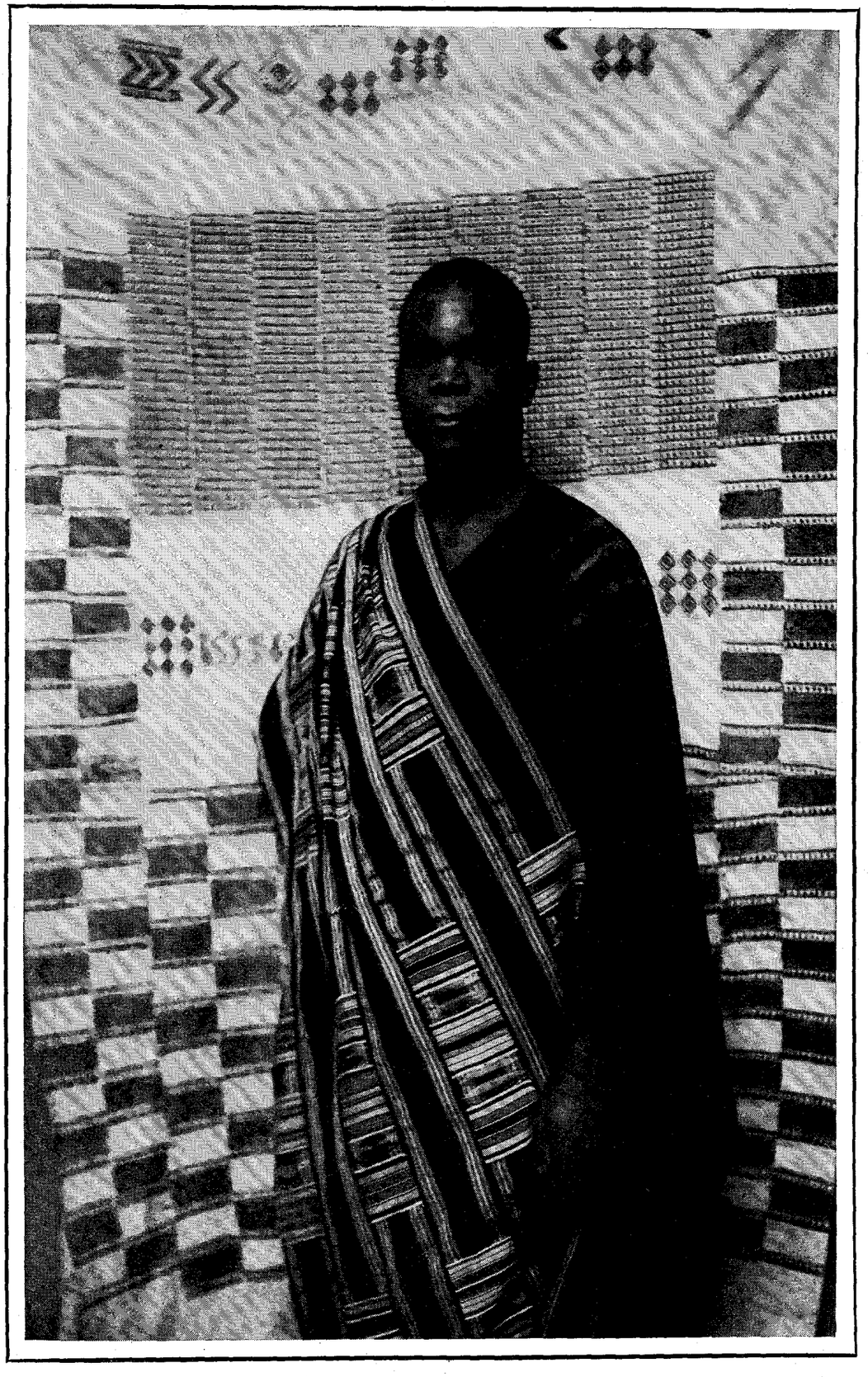
Simango soon proved by his concentration and ability that he had capacity for leadership, and his teacher decided that he should have greater advantages than the African schools could offer, as few of these had equipment for industrial training. The teacher herself raised money to send Simango to Hampton Institute, Virginia, the pioneer industrial school for backward races in the United States. Here I met the African boy shortly after he landed, a plucky but homesick alien, alone in a new country. His English was still faulty, his accent peculiarly foreign; in manner and mien he was totally unlike the American Negro. Somehow, through him, one sensed instinctively that the communal solidarity which makes primitive people live as a group rather than as individuals must permeate the personality of each member of the group till, in the individual, one feels the many. Simango was but a figure that stood out—like a bit of African wood-carving—from the background of his people, never isolated, but of the one substance with them. He had come to America to learn in order better to help those at home. His tribe was always with him.

To my interest in his native music he responded with enthusiasm; devotedly he helped me make the book, "Songs and Tales from the Dark Continent," which he hoped would "help to bring the weak, unnoticed race to the enlightened people of the civilized world."

As Simango became more proficient in

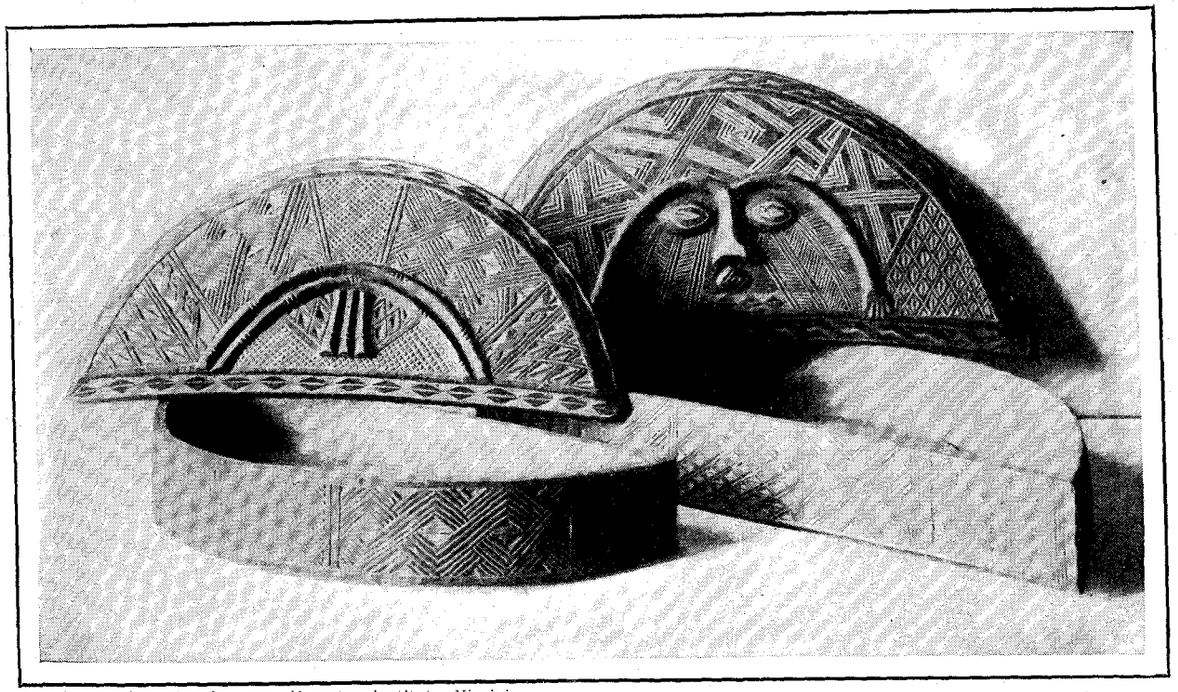
[1] Conducted by the American Board of Missions.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



KAMBA SIMANGO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy of Hampton Museum, Hampton Institute, Virginia

THE ART OF SIMANGO'S NATIVE LAND—CARVED WOODEN BOX, WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

English he steadily "climbed the tree of civilization," as he put it, reaching the top in many of his classes, till soon he was made color-sergeant in the daily military drill—an honor conferred at Hampton for high standing. Meanwhile, in recreational hours the boy from Africa was quietly fitting himself for college. Graduating from Hampton, he entered Columbia University, where, at Teachers College, he is equipping himself for special duties as an educator in Africa. He is working his way by serving as informant to Dr. Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology, who is making studies of the language, customs, religious conceptions, and folk-lore of Simango's tribe, giving the African student in return a thorough scientific training in the ethnology of his race. Simango's instructors agree as to his application, his keen sense of logic, and his general intelligence. "There is no class," they say, "that he could not enter"—a statement that challenges the assumption of the mental inferiority of the black race. Perhaps it is the effort (rarely literal among sophisticated people) actually to be what he professes as a Christian convert that gives to Simango a simple, straightforward standardization that makes conscience, in him, seem a visible force.

I often think of Woodrow Wilson's playful description of the American college youth who offers "passive resistance" to the efforts of his instructors with a defiantly good-natured "Now teach me if you can!" Some are born to education, some achieve it, others have education thrust upon them. To reach Mount Selinda Mission, Simango walked two hundred miles through the jungle, where he heard the lions roaring at night. ("I feared them less," he said, "than to be caught and sent back!") He has won his schooling through sheer grit and purpose. For to him education is the longed-for key to the gateway of opportunity which leads to service to his race.

Courtesy of Hampton Museum, Hampton Institute, Virginia

LIKE SIMANGO, THESE CARVED WOODEN CUPS AND THIS LADLE HAVE ALSO MADE THE LONG JOURNEY FROM AFRICA TO HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RACE PROBLEM—RUMOR AND THE TRUTH

BY ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE

IT was with the superintendent of an iron furnace located in Ohio that I was talking. He had been describing the building of a new furnace, in the construction of which the best mason-work is essential. "I never in the world would have finished on time if it hadn't been for two bricklayers from Alabama," he said. "They did more work and better work and they worked more cheerfully than any other men I had. They were Negroes trained at Tuskegee."

Twenty-five miles southeast of Norfolk, on a lone stretch of the Virginia beach, I was talking with a solitary white fisherman, the owner of a huge fish-trap—an arrangement of nets of formidable length and strength, extending far out into the raging surf. Among the sand dunes were some shacks where, he told me, the fish were packed on ice as soon as they were brought in from the trap, a half-mile off shore. I say he was alone; but there was a boatful of men along the net, and another at the trap. As we stood watching them, the second boat, evidently having acquired a load of fish, set off for the shore. There were eight men in her, all Negroes. Manfully they oared their 25-foot boat, burdened to the seats with a heavy catch; and, as the craft came reeling in through the breakers, I heard the men singing. Singularly appealing was the whole scene: the wild and solitary beach; the plunging breakers; the single white man standing with me on the shore, like a guiding intelligence for his workmen; certain ospreys and a bald eagle hovering over the grim fish-trap; and the daring fishermen bringing the overloaded and unwieldy craft in through the treacherous surf. And they were singing. I thought of Noyes's "Forty singing seamen in an old black barque."

"They are all Negroes," my friend was telling me. "You can hardly get a white man to stay down here and do this kind of work. But these men are cheerful and strong, and they are good seamen. Besides, they never give me any trouble."

GEOGRAPHICALLY we shall move southward four hundred miles or so. The scene is a huge cotton-seed oil mill on the outskirts of Charleston. Here four hundred Negro men are employed. There are perhaps six white men in the plant. My brother has been the superintendent here for nearly fifteen years. Often he is the only white man in the mill; and the mill stands remote from all other places of industry. Here he employs his four hundred men. Here, if you will go with me, you will see them: yard-hands, singing at their work; mechanics in the engine-room, with that deft skill of their craft writing its lesson of intelligence and care on their open features; here in the pressroom, stripped to the waist because of the great heat, are powerful specimens of the black race, toiling without respite. Everywhere there seem to be good cheer, hard work, understanding, and often a human sympathy and mutual regard deepening into affection.

And this is one more picture. A rice-planter has died. For a generation he has been a wise man and just, kindly, humane, generous. To the Negroes he has been more than an employer. He has befriended them in a thousand ways. Often he has denied himself to share with them the little that he has. They have always counted on him, loved him, trusted him. And now he is gone. What do they do? For miles they come to do him honor. They come, the young and the old, to show their genuine affection for a genuine friend. What can they do? They might be of some little help, at a time when most human help seems a vain thing, but they do not really help. Their grief is too great. "The whole trouble was," wrote one who saw the scene and who described it to me, "that the Negroes were crying so much that they seemed able to do nothing else. I have never seen people so inconsolable."

ALL that I have said is meant to show that, while Rumor would have it that the South is on the verge of a terrific race-war, Truth, if known, will show that in the daily grind of work and of life millions of white people and of Negroes meet and mingle, understand each other, are mutually helpful, mutually dependent, and manage to get along wonderfully well. Indeed, I do not think it is too much to say that the white man and the Negro get along as well together in the South as the white and the white, and the Negro and the Negro. But because of the prurient appetite of the American public for things startling and scandalous, and because of the aptness of the American press to feed this morbid craving, many people have come to believe that conditions in the South are perilous. As a matter of fact, thousands of communities exist year after year without any hint of "race conflict," to use a futile and high-sounding phrase. In the vast majority of these such a thing as a lynching has never and will never be known; and the people there read with amazement and horror of what has happened somewhere else in the South as of a matter as much detached from their own experiences as if it had occurred in Senegambia or in Afghánistan. The whole trouble is, of course, that human nature is so constructed that tales of the sordid and the gross have that peculiar kind of instantaneous appeal that satisfies our restless demands. It is vain to lay blame on this appetite, and it is useless to censure the press, which merely supplies what the public desires. But it is tragically wrong to form our opinions and habits of mind from sources no more reliable than the newspapers, or, if reliable, so narrow. It is easy to cite other matters in which our daily press misguides the public.

DURING the month of August, 1921, I carefully read the Philadelphia, New York, and Washington papers for the cruel purpose of finding tales as wild and as misleading as some that we read of race riots. Here are a few examples of what I found: "A bald eagle, attempting to carry off a child, held two women and a man with a pitchfork at bay for half an hour." "A farmer making hay was struck on the hand by a deadly 'puff adder.'" (Every small boy should know that the adder is a harmless snake.) "A wild deer raced and distanced the Manhattan Limited, going at fifty miles an hour." Now, all these things sound interesting, but they are not true. In each case there is probably a particle of truth; imagination and a most fertile invention account for all the rest.

In the same manner we read of dread doings in the South. For many years I have lived in the North; but I go home regularly. I confess that after a year's absence, having in the meantime read of the "thunder-heads that loom to presage a mighty conflict of the races," I expect things at home to be different. I anticipate that all the men of both races will be going about armed to the teeth, that the favorite house-dogs will be bloodhounds, and that the chief topic of conversation will be the coming war. My year's reading of the newspapers has fully prepared me for all this. But at home I find things unchanged. I see the same cotton-fields, saved valiantly by the same Negroes and the same mules from being an agricultural shambles; from cabins beside the road I hear the same utterly mirthful and infectious laughter; from the railway home I pass hundreds of these in my long cross-country drive of forty miles, and never once is there a furtive look, a guarded word, a suspicious figure. Things are as they have been for a long time; far better in many respects, and in others certainly not worse. My fears are slowly calmed. I shed the armor of suspicion and mistrust I have been wearing. Relieved, I meet my old friends and neighbors, and begin not to be surprised to see no automatics and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bowies decorating their persons. The whole thing has been a hoax. I have been fooled beyond words.

On my return North I am expected to relate my trying experiences. Indeed, I am suspected of being disingenuous when I declare that all the memories of my visit are happy and placid ones. True, I passed through a rural section where there is at least ninety per cent Negro population; but I saw no trouble, heard of no trouble; and I could not justify myself in sensing any trouble. In this matter the testimony of a more experienced man than I may have weight. For a matter of fifteen years he has been a State policeman; and he has had almost sole charge of an immense territory, about thirty square miles. He rode with me for more than twenty miles, and we talked much about this same so-called "problem."

"We get along very well together," he said. "We haven't had any real crime here in eight years. We have never had a lynching, nor the crime that usually causes it. In six months I have had to make only a few arrests. Most of my work is in adjusting little differences between Negroes so that they will not come to a serious quarrel. I lay some of the improvement to prohibition; when we had whisky, many a Saturday night I never expected to get home alive. It was not that the Negroes were bad; it was because they would drink, and the whisky was bad. We had shooting and cutting affrays every week. I didn't escape," he added, pointing to a huge scar seaming his face from throat to eyebrow. "But now all is different. We seem to understand each other better. There is less talk and more work. The greatest excitement we have these days is when a new lodge is formed, or when some fraternal order initiates members. And I should say that conditions here are about representative of what they are in the South in general."

Such testimony is heartening; and, while it is a fact that wherever human beings are found there is more or less friction due to what Johnson termed "the anfractuosities of the intellect," and of course of the temperament, from all I have seen and have been able from authentic sources to learn of conditions in the South, there is less trouble now between the white man and the Negro than there has been for a decade. Perhaps this is due to a tacit philosophy of life, of unbounded usefulness, which agrees to live and let live, and placidly to refuse to put to the test many of those things which are important in theory only, and are therefore of no importance at all. Men who feel this have a sufficient degree of genuine Christian spirit to comprehend and to reverence the term "my neighbor."

It is generally supposed that the crime of rape is responsible for most of the lynchings in the South; and perhaps this is true; for nothing so outrages the people of the South as this particular offense. Nothing to them is so vital as the chastity of their women; and in this belief they are right. Yet such a belief does not everywhere prevail, even in our own country. I can name counties in States along the Mason-Dixon Line where rape is appallingly prevalent; where it is no uncommon thing for a county judge to have a half-dozen cases of it to settle in a monthly term of court; and where it is regarded as so comparatively venial a peccadillo as to be capable of settlement out of court for certain small financial considerations. This is not hearsay nor guesswork. I know the people. I know well one judge who has many such matters to handle, and I have talked with him on the question. Any one who doubts my statement should read the weekly papers of small county circulation in the States to which I have referred. In the South a case of rape is honored with blazing and flamboyant headlines in the daily press; in other parts of the country such matters are run in with accounts of the heavy rains in the rural sections, the failure of the peach crop, and the festivals of farming communities. And I do not know which is worse taste: whether to shout abroad the news in frenzied fashion, or whether to mention it casually, along with corn-huskings, barn-raisings, and other diversions of the countryside. Of course our astonishing frankness about matters which a generation ago were never mentioned has something to do with the printed circulation of stories of the unhappy type described.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, this nameless crime, of which the Negro race stands theoretically indicted, is exceedingly rare in the South, and it is becoming decidedly more rare. We are told, perhaps, that ten or twelve Negroes have in a year been lynched for this crime. But in the South are millions upon millions of innocent, hard-working, law-abiding, decent Negroes, self-respecting and respected. Let us judge the conduct of the race by these. And it is just so to do, for the America worthwhile is, in general, the America which never gets into the newspapers. The soul of a people can never be gauged by the baleful examples of its notorious members. Do not judge the ocean by a waterspout, nor the mountains by a volcano. For all the fire of Krakatoa, there is a peace in the silent hills of home, abiding and sure.

All that I have tried to say has been for the purpose of showing that racial conditions in the South are wonderfully sound and wholesome. They constitute something like a modern miracle. This melancholy uproar about race war is a mirage of sound. Of course trouble occurs; but trouble is a constant human quantity. It occurs in the South, not because there are two races there, but because there are millions of human beings there. It occurs everywhere. But if it occurs in the South, and between members of different races, the fact gains some notoriety. This is partly due to the fact that readers of newspapers have been taught to believe to expect something painfully exciting whenever a clash of Negroes and white men is reported from the South. Such clashes occur, and will reoccur; but the difficulty is no deeper than human weakness. By that I mean impatience, unfair dealing, lax morality—in short, vice—wherever found and in whatever race, is sure to bear its bitter crop of dissension and suffering. "The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, and peace," because they are the fruits of Christian virtue. Loving-kindness is, the world over, the only solvent for the "thousand natural ills of mortalkind." Indeed, without loving-kindness human nature were necessarily diagnosed merely as an incurable disease.

In the day's work, therefore, the white man and the Negro meet, toil together, banter each other with a perfectly understood sort of good-fellowship, and see the day's labor through together. The thunder-heads of racial conflict that I imagined I saw rising loomingly over my part of the country are mirages. I am sure of it, for I have found in widely separated parts of the South the same mutually helpful spirit among the whites and Negroes. There is a working understanding, accepted by both parties; and that is more than a huge advantage in human affairs; perhaps it is a genuine solution for the so-called "problem" of the two races.

I personally long have known that I had much to learn from the Negro. I have been indebted to him for many secrets of woodcraft; for the fine philosophy of good cheer; for droll stories which are witty without being like Balzac; for a peculiarly effective understanding of animals; for craftsmanship in mason-work, in carpentry, in boat-building; for an unwearied spirit in fighting, through the humid summer months on a vast plantation, acre upon acre of waist-high weeds; for the quiet acceptance of many of the changes and chances of life; and for a pure and abiding faith in the goodness of God. I do not mean to say that I have acquired all these virtues; but in the Negro I have seen them, recognized them, and learned to respect them. I wish that all of them were mine.

And others are coming to share my view. When I learn that the students from one college in Alabama go, by classes, to see the farm-work at Tuskegee, and that the two races meet on this plane of appreciation and helpfulness, I think that the dawn is indeed coming. A rational, working understanding is all that is needed; and I think it has really begun to be established.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PATIENT WORKERS IN FAR-AWAY LANDS

PICTURES FROM OUTLOOK READERS

From R. Hitchcock, New York City

JAPANESE WOMAN PREPARING COTTON FOR SPINNING

From Lillian E. Zeh, Middletown, R. I.

SIBERIAN NATIVES PLOWING—A TYPICAL SCENE IN SOUTH CENTRAL SIBERIA

The primitive plow, made of sapling birchwood and drawn by the slow-moving ox, is guided by the woman, while the man turns under the sod

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BOOK TABLE

THE DISCOURSE OF THE ELDERS

BY LLOYD R. MORRIS

A GENERATION'S opinions of its predecessors have the quality of revealing, if only by implication, the direction of its own aims and the scope of its ideals. Mr. Van Doren's stimulating volume,[1] which is "meant to serve as a chapter in the history of the American imagination" and by intention is "a record of the National imagination as exhibited in the progress of native fiction," besides possessing the æsthetic and philosophic values which so delightful a critical programme would suggest, reflects obliquely something of the temper and imagination of our contemporary iconoclasts.

Specifically "The American Novel" covers the field of fiction in the United States from the first American novel, "The Power of Sympathy," published in Boston in 1789, to the beginnings of the movement toward naturalism inaugurated by writers many of whom are still contemporary. Mr. Van Doren takes up in succession the beginnings of fiction, finding in the Revolution, the settlement, and the frontier the three "matters" of American romance; Cooper, whose intensity of imagination, resourcefulness of invention, and intimate knowledge of his "setting" make him easily the outstanding figure in American romance; the romances of adventure which continued the tradition fixed by Cooper, especially those of Herman Melville; Hawthorne; the novels of sentimentalism which preceded the Civil War; Howells and the genesis of realism, Mark Twain and Henry James; the extraordinarily productive decade of the eighties; and, finally, the forces of "reaction"—the rococo romance of the Spanish War period—and "progress"—the inception of the drift toward naturalism.

This brief outline of the content of Mr. Van Doren's book would be at best unjust were it not added that its emphasis is not on the work of a few eminent personalities, but upon the development of an art as an expression of the National life. This programme, if it is to be truly realized, demands not only a critical perspective having its roots in enlightened scholarship, but a philosophy sufficient for the purposes of interpretation. Mr. Van Doren has brought to his task scholarship and insight, and his book is therefore both an excellent history of the development of one department of our literature and an illuminating analysis of the ways in which the American imagination has realized American life.

It is perhaps from this latter aspect, and more particularly as an interpretation of the interaction of life and imagination in the work of an earlier generation with its implications of the programme of the present, that "The American Novel" will appeal to the reader. And from that point of view Mr. Van Doren's comment upon Howells, James, Mark Twain, Marion Crawford, the romanticists of the nineties, and the innovators of naturalism is especially illuminating.

Howells, "as an author so prolific during the sixty years between his earliest book and his latest that he amounts almost to a library in himself, as editor and critic so influential that he amounts almost to a literary movement," performed innumerable services for the American imagination. Among the greatest were his unceasing effort to direct it toward the actualities of American life and character, and his service as a transmitter of European culture. His devotion to the evenness of normal life, his "passionate love for the simple truth of human life, and a suspicion, a quiet scorn for those romantic dreams and exaggerations by which less contented lovers of life try to escape it," together with the methods of realism which Continental literature taught him, made him pre-eminently the transcriber of the manners and customs of American life in an age when life, as he viewed it, was still well-bred. "Not without some complaint," says Mr. Van Doren, "he nevertheless accepted the fate of writing largely for women—Boston women; he came to the decision that 'the more smiling aspects of life are the more American.' A subsequent critical generation has accused him of thus vitiating his practice while contending for a realistic precept. He dared for the sake of truthfulness to represent human beings in their 'habitual moods of vacancy and tiresomeness,' but was not willing to represent them in the hardly less habitual moods which make mankind so often illicit or savage or sordid. As a matter of fact he never consciously compromised, for he held that the lawless moods of men belong to those 'heroic or occasional phases' which he left to the romancers. His novels in effect pay an extraordinary compliment to civilization on its success with mankind." "His America," Mr. Van Doren says elsewhere, "transcribed so fully as it is, is still an America of the smooth surfaces. Great peaks of drama do not rise upon it; passion does not burrow into it nor adventure run over it with exciting speed. Not quite as a Puritan or pedant, Howells none the less employed a selective, a respectable, an official realism. He chose his subjects as a sage chooses his conversation, decently. To state these limitations is, however, to accuse Howells of nothing worse than the uncommon sin of too much gentleness."

Between the light-hearted, crystalline Howells, dedicated to the transcription of gentility from its many gleaming facets, and the boisterous, somber, unconventional Mark Twain existed the gulf that lies between cultivated literary taste and personal energy spending itself largely in improvisation. Twain was by training a journalistic humorist of the sixties, which meant 'to make fun as fantastically as one liked, but never to rise to beauty; to be intensely shrewd but never profound; to touch pathos at intervals but never tragedy." Twain faced "the contention in himself between his original nature, lyrical, explosive, boisterous, and the restraints which he accepted without much question from his fastidious wife and the classical-minded Howells. Between them the two contrived to repress some of his tendencies, those toward blasphemy, profanity, the wilder sorts of impossibility, and also toward satire and plain-speaking. How far he was shorn of real powers no one can say; one can say, however, that under these intenerating censors he moved from the methods which produced 'The Innocents Abroad' to those which produced 'Huckleberry Finn' and 'Joan of Arc.'" In the last analysis Mr. Van Doren, although he implies a deficiency of both ideas and art, finds Mark Twain "easily chief of those who have worked with native materials in native ways."

In Henry James America had her most conscientious artist. If Howells was the apostle of realism exercised upon a life of which the outstanding quality was gentility, and Mark Twain the realistic interpreter of the dramatic aspects of American life in terms of the public taste of his day, James was, as Mr. Van Doren observes, "the laureate of leisure," the realist of a cosmopolitan society so exquisitely civilized, so delicately poised on an accepted decorum, so thoroughly integrated in a tradition of culture and art, as to be remote from reality as it is normally conceived. "James's essential limitation may rather accurately be expressed by saying that he attempted, in a democratic age, to write courtly romances." His work, says Mr. Van Doren, "suffers from the sensitiveness to national differences which kept him concerned too much with them and too little with the universal human likenesses which transcend nationality." His books lack the interest "of that kind of fiction which shows men and women making some kind of way in the world—except the interest which can be taken in the arts by which the penniless creep into the golden favor of the rich or the socially unarrived wriggle into an envied caste." His is "the creator of a world immensely beautiful in its own right: a world of international proportions, peopled by

[1] The American Novel. By Carl Van Doren. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

charming human beings who live graceful lives in settings lovely almost beyond description; a world which vibrates with the finest instincts and sentiments and trembles at vulgarity and ugliness; a world full of works of art and learning and intelligence, a world infinitely refined, a world perfectly civilized." In real life, as Mr. Van Doren points out, there is danger to such a world from the overwhelming rush of actuality from without; in literature from the gradual fading into oblivion of such elaborate systems of decorum as that of which James was the historian.

Of the later novelists Mr. Van Doren finds Marion Crawford the most truly cosmopolitan of American novelists and the best story-teller, though occupying a lower rank than the greatest American novelists by reason of his method. Passing over the writers of rococo romance of the nineties, who in Mr. Van Doren's opinion are but ineffectual continuators of the "local color" school of an earlier period, we come to those writers who, following Howells toward realism, were none the less discontented by the restrictions which in Howells prevented the exercise of realism upon the "unlovely or illicit phases of American society." These writers, among them Hamlin Garland, E. W. Howe, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Stephen Crane, and, more importantly, Frank Norris, began the drift toward naturalism of which to-day we are acquiring the second fruits. "American naturalism," says Mr. Van Doren, "has never produced a school or announced a programme. Instead, beginning primarily as a disposition to dissent from the milder insipidities of average novels at the end of the last century, it has continued in that disposition ever since."

For the discriminating reader who desires to understand the basis of the novelist's art as that art is to-day being practiced in the United States, Mr. Van Doren's book is, in one respect at least, almost indispensable. Although the younger novelists have been generally considered as separated from the traditions of early realism, their iconoclasm is largely directed toward the materials, not the methods, of the school of Howells and James. The American imagination is to-day exercising itself upon what is largely a changed life and a different civilization. That it is so sure of its methods may be held to be largely the result of the discipline of tradition. Its vision, its philosophy, the content of its art, is new; its æsthetics derive, as indeed they must, from the richness of past experience. Mr. Van Doren's book is uniquely valuable in that it makes us contemporary with the art of our own day.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

BRASS; A NOVEL OF MARRIAGE. By Charles G. Norris. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

This might as well be called a novel of device. The good-natured hero has more than his share of bad luck with women. In fact, there are only two or three women of the many in the book that we respect—and one of these is a stately dummy. Mainly, the story is an exposition of the seamy side of married life. There is not much that is new or helpful in its discussion of desire. But for all this the book undoubtedly takes hold of the reader's attention strongly. Few women in particular will leave it unfinished once begun. The story moves fast, the talk of the people brings out their natures with the utmost realism. Incidentally, there is a vivid picture of California life.

CASEY RYAN. By B. M. Bower, author of "Cow-Country." Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.75.

Casey has a wild career as stage-driver, prospector, garage man, and other things. But always he means to find Injun Jim's gold mine. What luck he had in this and in love is the basis of a rattling good story with a rich spice of fun.

FLAMING FOREST (THE). By James Oliver Curwood. The Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York. $2.

When the Canadian Mounted Policeman is shot and nearly killed by a lady he never saw before one feels that the explanation is apt to be a little unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact, it is so; but the surprise is well kept up and the solution ingenious. Mr. Curwood always writes eloquently and lovingly of the great northern wilds, and never more so than here.

QUIN. By Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." The Century Company, New York. $2.

Quin himself is a capital fellow—a young demobilized soldier, penniless, resourceful, good-hearted, and deep in love. Another fine character is the irate old lady, Madame Vic as he calls her. The story is well worth while if only for these two people. But there is much else. This is the best story the author has given us since "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

ROMANCE OF HIS LIFE (THE). By Mary Cholmondeley, author of "Red Pottage." Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

Distinction and originality are not common in short stories. These tales have both—and added thereto the gift of imagination.

SHOW DOWN. By Julia Houston Railey. G. P. Putnam Sons, New York. $2.

A romance of the South with a girl of charm and courage as its chief figure. It is a peculiar merit that the story deals with community uplifting without a trace of priggishness. The fight against bad schools, child labor, and ill-treatment of the poor is made as exciting as a cowboy tale. The incidents are related with zest, "pep," and a keen sense of humor.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS. By Samuel Gompers. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

The object of Mr. Gompers is to show that Bolshevism is a military autocracy equally opposed to democracy, to organized free labor, and to Socialism, as Socialism is defined by its ablest interpreters. Bolshevism would organize all protective industry into a labor army under absolute military control, and would convert public education into a compulsory propaganda for the creation of Bolshevist supporters. It involves and avows a complete suppression of the freedom of the press, of speech, of assemblage, of suffrage; and it maintains a system of taxation which in its methods and effects recalls those of ancient Rome and modern Turkey. Mr. Gompers's portraiture of Bolshevism is largely given in the words of Bolshevists' advocates and leaders. The collaboration of Mr. William English Walling, whose studies of Russia date from at least as far back as 1908, when he published his interesting volume, "Russia's Message," gives to the book the authority of a sympathetic student of Russian life and the Russian people.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (THE). By Edward Alsworth Ross. The Century Company, New York. $3.

This book covers much the same ground as that already covered by John Spargo's History of the triple Revolution in Russia. Professor Ross distinguishes clearly the three revolutions: the political revolution which overthrew the Czar and opened the way for political and social progress; the industrial revolution which overthrew the moderates and opened the way to a socialistic government, but one which would have recognized the rights of person and private property; and the military *coup d'état* which overthrew the industrials and established on a purely military basis the authority of Lenine and Trotsky. The author sympathizes with both the political and industrial revolutions; but not at all with the military revolution and the despotism which it has established. If this book could have been published in the spring of 1918, it would have been read with avidity; but it will now be of interest chiefly to those who are studying recent history; and it is not history, but the present condition and future prospects of Russia, which now absorb public attention.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

TOWER OF LONDON (THE). By Walter George Bell. The John Lane Company, New York. $2 net.

Freshness of interest and skill in the selection of material characterize this new book on a subject that has an unfailing interest to all readers who are attracted by the more romantic aspects of English history. Pictures and diagrams add to the book's attractiveness.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY

WILLIS J. ABBOT was formerly managing editor of the old Chicago "Times," writing editor of the New York "Journal," the New York "Sun," and the Chicago "American," and chief editorial writer of the New York "American." He was at one time staff correspondent of "Collier's Weekly," and has written extensively on political topics from Washington. He was manager of the Democratic National Press Bureau during the campaigns of 1900 and 1908. He was born in New Haven in 1863 and attended the University of Michigan.

NATALIE CURTIS (Mrs. Paul Burlin) studied music in France and Germany and made a special study of the musical lore, song poetry, and decorative art of North American Indians, also of the folk-lore and music of the African and American Negroes. She has lectured and written extensively.

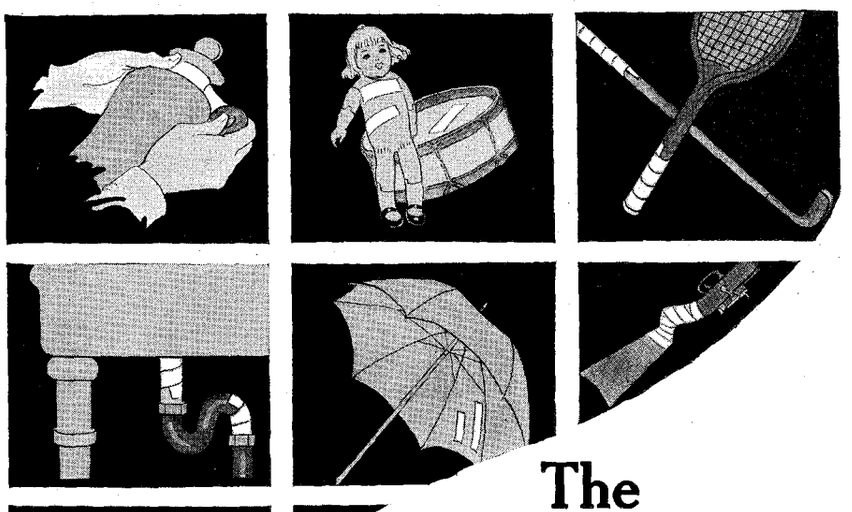
HAROLD T. PULSIFER contributes a new poem to this issue. His last poem "I Accept," which appeared in The Outlook for June 1, has been widely republished by newspapers. It has also brought in some curiously contradictory comments from readers of The Outlook. One subscriber protested against its publication because it was irreligious. Another wrote: "'I Accept' touched me, as it must have moved many others," and as tangible evidence of its effect inclosed in his letter a small check for its author. His act suggests a new method by which poetry might be endowed. Probably, however, if the practice became universal, wicked editors would insist upon splitting the profits fifty-fifty with their poets.

ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE is a Southerner who has contributed to The Outlook in the past on subjects of natural history.

ROBERT R. MOTON is a graduate of Hampton Institute and succeeded Booker T. Washington as Principal of Tuskegee Institute. He has been secretary of the Negro Rural School Fund Board since 1908. He was the organizer and first President of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, and has been President of the National Negro Business League.

LYMAN ABBOTT is Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook. He writes in this issue of Jacob Abbott, his father.

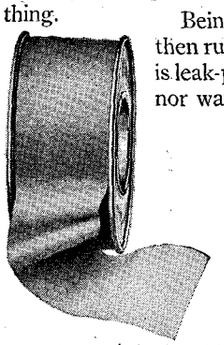
LOYD R. MORRIS was graduated from Columbia University in 1914. He has contributed frequently to The Outlook and other periodicals.



The Entire Family Needs Tirro for Mending

Tirro is the perfect mending tape, a Bauer & Black product. It is made of extra strong fabric. It is water-proofed to form an impervious wrap. Then one side is coated with an ever-sticky material.

Tirro clings to any surface that is clean and dry. And stays stuck—to rubber, metal, glass, wood, fabric—anything.



Being water-proofed, then rubbercoated, Tirro is leak-proof. Neither air nor water penetrates it.

Thus you can use it for stopping leaks in rubber hose, metal pipes, etc. You can use it as an insulator for electric wires. Wrap it on a handle to make a grip. For all sorts of breaks, leaks and patches. Tirro lends itself to countless adaptations.

It is ever fresh. It can't spill. It can be cut to tiny pieces or used in quantity.

It is easy to carry—it slips into the pocket or tool box, or repair kit easily.

Tirro Saves Money

Don't throw things away. Let Tirro save them. Thus it pays for itself many times over. So keep a spool handy at home, at the office, at the shop, in the automobile. Tirro comes in two sizes, on handy spools. Prices in the United States: medium size, ¾ inch wide, 30c; large size, 1⅛ inches wide, 50c. For sale at all druggists.

Use the coupon for a free trial strip, 12 inches long, together with our Book of a Thousand Uses.

BAUER & BLACK
Chicago New York Toronto
Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

Free Trial Strip

BAUER & BLACK,
2500 Dearborn Street, Chicago
Mail me a strip of Tirro—also book.

.....

.....

OUT. 914

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

NEW BONDS FOR OLD

EVERY company, every business, has its periods of prosperity and its periods of depression. This always has been so, and probably always will be so as long as the world endures. The wise investor chooses the securities of those corporations whose businesses are affected in as small degree as possible by the fluctuating tides of general conditions, but he can never guard against all the things that are prone to exert an influence on securities, stocks, and bonds. Real estate mortgages are slower to feel the ups and downs of business conditions than almost any other kinds of securities perhaps, but even they cannot escape entirely. Everything affecte by human activity seems to be in a continual state of flu: What was good ten years ago may be worthless to-day, an things which seemingly have no present value may be extremel valuable ten years hence. A building which was valuable as hotel a short time past may be useless for such a purpose no On the other hand, a farm which barely yields a living to i owner to-day may be within the limits of a growing city befo many years have passed, and, in the form of building lot be worth a fortune. So it goes; life must continually adju

Life Insurance in Trust

"Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust"
—Oliver Wendell Holmes

THIS maxim is sound doctrine for every man who holds a life insurance policy.

The benefits of this wise provision are far too often lost. One large check; an opportunity for extravagance; unwise loans to relatives or friends; speculations in the guise of investments — and the little fortune is "run through."

Your family can be protected against their inexperience, the importunities of others, and the tendency to spend recklessly, if you leave your insurance money in trust.

A policy, whether now in force or written later, can be made payable to this Company, as trustee for your family. The agreement can direct how the money shall be invested and distributed to those whom you wish to benefit.

At any of our offices you can obtain full information as to our services under such a trust; or we shall be pleased to send a representative to you.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

itself to changing conditions, and just as our lives are affected by influences beyond our control so is everything else in life affected. Some things are more easily and frequently affected than others. That is all.

All of which carries with it the implication that whoever can sense the changes and take advantage of them is bound to benefit. There is not so much luck in the world as people like to think. Certain people anticipate the changes which are continually taking place, they prepare for them, and get themselves into position to take advantage of them. Others wait until the thing has happened, and when they awake to a realization that a change has come about, it is probably too late to do anything about it. Is that luck?

Take the case of securities. As business conditions change, various companies are affected in various ways, some beneficially and others adversely. And the securities of these companies are affected as the fortunes of the companies are affected. This is especially true of stocks, which are dependent entirely upon earnings for their value. Large earnings mean large dividends, and small earnings the opposite. Bonds, too, cannot help but feel the influence of the prosperity or poverty of the issuing corporation and the effect of general business and market conditions, though in relation to most stocks they are comparatively unaffected.

The management of every business is supposed to keep in touch with conditions which concern that business and anticipate them so far as possible. If you own stock and bonds, why should you not keep in touch with the affairs of the corporations which issue them and govern your handling of them accordingly?

Investment in the best sense of the word means the laying out of money for profit or income. Too many people emphasize the profit part, failing to realize that if the income is the thing they satisfy themselves about the profits will take care of themselves. There is one rule about profits, however, that is pretty safe to follow, and that is when you have a profit it is wise to take it. But the first consideration should be income.

Oftentimes it is possible to increase one's income by an exchange of securities. A bond of a certain corporation may for various reasons be selling on a higher income basis than the one you own, and still be equally safe. Under such circumstances it would obviously be to your advantage to exchange the one for the other. Certain conditions may arise which affect a certain class of corporations in such a way that it would be the part of wisdom for the owners of their bonds to dispose of them and switch to something else. Take the case of the traction companies in New York City several years ago; it was plainly to be seen that unless they were allowed to increase fares it would be only a question of time before they were headed for receivership. Wages and costs of all kinds had risen to such a point that expenses were regularly exceeding income; and when a corporation

Serving the Corporation and Municipality

THERE are few corporations and municipalities that cannot employ the facilities of a well-equipped trust company to good advantage. This institution is now rendering invaluable assistance in handling all phases of corporate and municipal finance.

In serving corporations, the Old Colony Trust Company acts in a wide variety of fiduciary capacities, relieving its clients of a vast amount of routine labor, large overhead expense and much responsibility. Through the Transfer Department it acts as transfer agent and registrar of stock; depositary under corporate agreements, reorganizations and consolidations; and as the Boston agent for the payment of bonds, coupons and dividends, in which connection the corporation merely deposits the full amount with us. Our Transfer Department also executes such incidental details as the mailing of notices, annual reports or announcements of interest to security holders of the corporation.

Furthermore, the Old Colony Trust Company acts as custodian of securities for corporations, municipalities and individuals, and as trustee under corporate mortgages. It underwrites and certifies entire issues of municipal bonds and notes.

The authorized powers of this company are adaptable to almost every conceivable financial requirement. Our officers will be glad to confer with corporation and municipal executives and explain at greater length our complete fiduciary services as they may apply to any given problem.

We shall be pleased to forward you upon request a copy of our booklets, *"The Services of this Company as Your Agent"*, and *"The Certification of Municipal Bonds"*. Please Address Department O.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON

Member of the Federal Reserve System

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Established 1818

4th & Chestnut Sts. Philadelphia — 59 Wall St., NEW YORK — 60 State St. Boston

Investment Securities

A diversified investment at present attractive prices is suggested from the following groups of securities:

U. S. Government Bonds
Municipal and State Bonds
Foreign Government Bonds
Railroad Securities
Short Term Notes
Public Utility Issues

We shall be pleased to give more detailed information concerning any of these investments.

A Century of Service

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY

Established 1810

Founders Court, Lothbury LONDON, E. C. — Office for Travelers 123 Pall Mall, LONDON, S. W.

ARE YOU AN INVESTOR?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush — Most of your friends use it and profit by it

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(*Continued*)

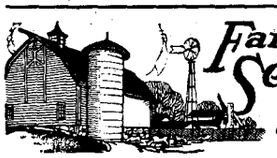
is spending more than it is taking in, and is not allowed relief from such a situation, it takes no prophet to tell what is going to happen. Traction companies and public utilities generally have always been political footballs, and it is really only within the last year or two that there has been a change in the attitude of the rate-making bodies towards this class of corporation.

Politics are not the only things business has to contend with. If business generally is slack, every corporation is affected to a greater or less degree. If people are unable to buy automobiles, not only manufacturers of automobiles, but tire companies, steel companies, manufacturers of parts and accessories, all the way down the line to the dealers in second-hand cars and the garage owners all over the country, feel the effects. If there is a slump in new building operations, think of the hundreds of concerns and the thousands of people whose affairs are disturbed.

Of course it is equally true that when all business is booming, or when certain lines of business are active, the opposite of these conditions will be true. We have merely tried to give here an example of what may happen when conditions are adverse. The advice we wish to give is that every owner of securities will do well to keep in touch with his investments. The saying that you "can put them away and forget them" may apply to some bonds and stocks, but not to many. We might say even that it applies to no stocks, and only a few bonds, and feel that this statement is as true as any statement can be.

If conditions are changing constantly, the status of securities too is changing. If you are in touch with the changes which affect the securities you own, you are in a position to make a profit perhaps, or at least to save yourself from loss. Perhaps the situation demands an exchange of long-term for short-term bonds, or *vice versa*. Perhaps it would be prudent to sell your industrial bonds and try railway bonds. Perhaps there are certain tax features about your bonds which require attention. Perhaps the state of the money market makes a change of investments desirable. There are scores of things which may have an influence on your investments, and which are unquestionably to your advantage to look into.

How many times have you heard it



Farm Land Security and 7%

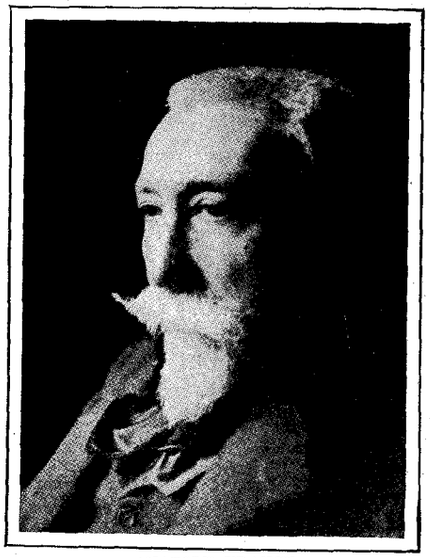
After all has been said and done the fact remain that good farm land is the best security for money Nothing can take its place. We offer choice 7% First Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds i amounts to suit—purchased by discriminatin investors for 38 years without loss of a dolla Send for pamphlet "S" and offerings. Ask abou our monthly payment plan.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1883—CAPITAL & SURPLUS $500,000.00
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANOTHER FAMOUS NOVEL FOR YOUR LIBRARY—*FREE*

WHETHER you like "crime" stories or are indifferent to them, you are sure to be delighted with "THE CRIME OF SYLVESTRE BONNARD," by Anatole France. It is unlike any "crime" story ever written before.



ANATOLE FRANCE

This novel, crowned by the Institute, the most charming of Anatole France's stories, reveals perhaps more than any other of his works the character of the author himself.

It is the simple tale of the old professor Bonnard, but the old professor is really Anatole France, the young writer of thirty-six, projecting himself some thirty years into the future. Bonnard possesses France's delightful traits and idiosyncrasies. He is "kindly, rather cynical, faintly ironic, fond of the classics and of humanity."

France has put all the grace that he is so rich in into this book, and it is not strange that this masterpiece of the elegant French stylist attracted one of the greatest stylists in English. Certainly, nothing could be more fitting than that THE CRIME OF SYLVESTRE BONNARD should have been translated into English by Lafcadio Hearn.

We will send you this volume free of charge if you will secure for us a new yearly subscription to The Outlook and send it to us direct with remittance of $5, the regular subscription rate.

The book is 4½" x 6¾", excellently printed, bound in croft leather, stamped in gold, Boni & Liverights' Modern Library edition, a distinctive addition to any library.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York City

Enclosed please find remittance of $5 for which please send The Outlook for one year to:

Name .....

Address .....

and send to me, free of charge, a copy of Anatole France's "THE CRIME OF SYLVESTRE BONNARD." My name and address are:

Name .....

Address .....

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT
(Continued)

said that So-and-so has lost his money? How many people do you know to whom this remark can be applied? Perhaps the reason is traceable to speculation, and, if so, there is little call for sympathy. Perhaps it is due to investments which have turned out badly in spite of good advice and sound judgment. Such case is unfortunate, but cannot always be guarded against, for any one's judgment is liable to be faulty and the best opinions may prove to be wrong. No person, however, should have so much of his capital invested in one security that he would be ruined in case it went wrong. The saying about too many eggs in one basket is a true one.

But if there are so many things to happen to securities and if any one is liable to make mistakes, what, you ask, is the use of bothering with them? The answer is that good securities are the best investments for money that have yet been discovered, and, although they may be subject to the disabilities common to all things created by human agencies, they are the safest thing we know. Like everything else, however, some are better than others, and at certain times and under certain conditions certain kinds are to be preferred.

Trust companies caring for estates and trusts constantly keep in touch with the securities they hold in these accounts. Every now and then they will sell some bond and purchase another, in order better to safeguard their clients' interests. Banking houses perform the same service for their customers, and many people make it a practice to submit their list of holdings to their bankers at regular intervals and have them gone over carefully. If the list was made up judiciously in the beginning, it is not probable that many changes will be necessary. Perhaps your bankers will recommend that your investments remain undisturbed. If they do, you have the satisfaction of knowing that the securities you own have the sanction of expert opinion. If changes are recommended, you have the satisfaction of knowing that according to expert opinion your interests are being safeguarded, your income protected and possibly increased. The main thing, however, is that by going over your list of investments every little while—once a year perhaps—you are taking out insurance against financial loss.

Because your father bought safe bonds and left them to you is no guarantee that they are as safe now as they were when he purchased them. Conditions very likely have changed. The character of bonds you yourself bought some time ago may have changed materially as investments. Anyway, it is good insurance to have them looked over once in a while by some one in whose judgment you have confidence. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and if you are satisfied that your investments are all right, or if you can make them so by acquiring new bonds in place of the old, it is decidedly worth while.

A CRUISE DE LUXE
TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
By the S.S. CARONIA of the CUNARD LINE
Sailing from New York
Jan. 28th, 1922—Duration 61 Days
Strictly Limited to 350 Guests,
travelling as on a huge private yacht with the utmost comfort in staterooms and on decks.
The Itinerary includes visits to
MADEIRA, SPAIN, GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, ALGIERS, MONTE CARLO, NICE, NAPLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, ROME.
Information and literature on request
EXCLUSIVE MANAGEMENT
THOS. COOK & SON
New York Chicago Philadelphia
Boston San Francisco Los Angeles
Montreal Toronto Vancouver
150 Offices throughout the World

100% Opening

BEFORE YOU BUILD KNOW ABOUT
LUNKEN WINDOWS
A double-hung window; 100% ventilation; disappearing sash and fly screens; weatherstripped, glazed, fitted, hung and completely assembled. Shipped ready for use; built into any wall.
Write for full details.

Zero Tight

The Lunken Window Co. 5401 Cherry Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO

tired feet

Feet that are tired and sore from long hours of standing soon become rested and refreshed by gently rubbing them with Absorbine, Jr.

A hot foot-bath containing a few drops of Absorbine, Jr., will have a delightfully soothing effect on weary feet at the close of a strenuous day.

$1.25 a bottle at your druggist's or postpaid. A liberal trial bottle sent for 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc.
443 Temple Street, Springfield, Mass.

Absorbine, Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, Live Stock and Poultry, sixty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB
The Best in Travel — TOURS & CRUISES — The Best in Travel

Tours of Luxury

ROUND THE WORLD

Unusually comprehensive
Five to nine months long
Sailing each month from
September to January

SOUTH AMERICA
Autumn Tour, October 29

Arabian Nights Africa
Japan-China
Europe

Send for Booklet desired

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
22 Beacon St., Boston

THE NEAR EAST
including Mediterranean Cruise, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and Greece. Sailing Jan. 10 and March 11. Write for detailed Itinerary.
TEMPLE TOURS 65 A FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Travel With Us To

EGYPT GREECE
PALESTINE ITALY
THE MEDITERRANEAN
ROUND THE WORLD

Small groups, scholarly leadership and interesting itineraries.

Write for further details to

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
15 Boyd St., Newton, Mass.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. Come while the old age customs prevail. Write, *mentioning "Outlook" to*

JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information

Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts, $4–5 in the country

School For Sale

FOR SALE A school for girls and young women with overflow enrollment. Beautiful location. Unusual opportunity. 5,839, Outlook.

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

SEPTEMBER IN THE BERKSHIRES

Spend a week or longer in the Berkshire Hills during cool September days. Many picturesque drives and auto tours amid the gorgeous coloring of Autumn Hills. Golf course overlooking lakes and hills; tennis; boating, bathing, and fishing in crystal clear Lake Wononscopomuc; delicious table, home grown vegetables; only 100 miles from New York, charmingly located between two lakes. Illustrated booklet on request.

Interlaken Inn, Lakeville, Connecticut

The Wayside Inn
NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world. Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
D. J. Costello, Mgr.

If You Are Tired or Need a Change
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cosy little house by the sea. Private baths. Descriptive booklet.

Woodlawn Inn Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. Open all year. Reduced fall and winter rates. Steam heat, open fire, electric lights, modern conveniences, good food well cooked. Homelike house, large lawns. Trolleys, churches, stores nearby. Automobile or carriage trips, hikes and picnics arranged. Older people and semi-invalids made comfortable. E. B. CARSON.

Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Open fires. Running water in bedrooms. Pleasant forest walks and country drives. Cream, fruit, eggs, chickens. $15–$25 a week.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Hargrave
West 72d St., through to 71st St., New York
300 rooms, each with bath. Absolutely fireproof. One block to 72d St. entrance of Central Park. Comfort and refinement combined with moderate rates. Send for illustrated booklet J.

Hotel Webster
(Near 5th Avenue)
40 West 45th Street
NEW YORK
Directly in the fashionable club and shopping section. Within five minutes' walk to all principal theaters. A high-class hotel patronized by those desiring the best accommodations at moderate cost.
Rates and map gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON, Prop.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
ORIENT, LONG ISLAND
Best location on the island. Famous for good food and cleanliness. Water sports. Special rates after Labor Day. Illustrated booklet. EUGENE J. McDONNELL, Prop.

Health Resorts

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well** An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Lyndon Heights Sanatorium
For the care and treatment of nervous and mild mental affections. Separate cottage for male patients. For particulars address P. O. Box 73, New Brunswick, N. J., or phone 2290.

"INTERPINES"
Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

The Bethesda White Plains, N. Y.
A private sanitarium for invalids and aged who need care. Ideal surroundings. Address for terms Alice Gates Bugbee, M.D. Tel. 241.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE BERKSHIRES, Litchfield County, Connecticut, a country place of about 8 acres, with Colonial house, stable, etc., icehouse, two-car garage, flower and vegetable gardens, individual water supply and sewage disposal system. Admirable church and school advantages and golf. Price $50,000. For further information address 5,881, Outlook.

FLORIDA

For Sale or Rent Two Furnished Bungalows
one 8 rooms, bath, sleeping porches, screened throughout; one 3 rooms, bath; facing Indian River, short drive to ocean beach. Garage. 2½ acres in grove. 700 ft. dock. **For particulars address Box "M," Cocoa, Fla.**

NEW YORK

STROUT'S New Catalog Farms! 31 States, $10 to $200 Acre
Choice assortment 1,100 dairy, truck, fruit, poultry, general farms in country's best farming sections (many fully equipped), assuring steady jobs, pleasant homes, bright futures. Get your free copy now. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 BM Nassau St., New York City.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD in Switzerland. French family in Geneva will receive one or two young ladies. Price 350 francs ($60) per month. References exchanged. Address Mme. Gnye, Florissant 72, Geneva, or Miss Klara Reyst, Morgantown, W. Va.

YOUNG woman and seven year old daughter wish two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, and board, with cultured family. September to July. Must be near Columbia College. No boarding house considered. 397, Outlook.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COOKING for PROFIT. Earn handsome income: home cooked food, catering, tea room, etc. Correspondence course. Am. School Home Economics, Chicago.

ROOMS TO RENT

303 WEST 90TH. Single outside room, private bath, in cultivated Christian family.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA.—We can place in California and Arizona college graduates with post-graduate study and seventeen months' teaching experience, from the East, after this date in fair quantity. Boynton Teachers' Agency, Brockman Bldg., Los Angeles.

TEACHERS WANTED for emergency vacancies—public and private schools, colleges, and universities—all over the country. Walter Agnew, 1254 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: housekeepers, matrons, dietitians, secretaries, governesses, mother's helpers, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

DIETITIANS, secretaries, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, social workers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Box 5 East Side: Boston office, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Thursdays 11 to 1. Address Providence.

GREETING CARDS

THE CRANBROOK CARDS. Thirty daily affirmations of Divine Truth. Can be carried in purse or vest pocket and handed to friends who may need the message. Send $1.00 to Cranbrook Cards, Guilford, Conn.

MUSICAL

ORGANIST and choir director. Capable young woman, graduate Pietro Yon, ten years' experience, desires affiliation with Protestant church in or near New York where music is real factor in service. 329, Outlook.

"THE BOOK OF A THOUSAND SONGS." 535 pages of standard songs, old and new. Words and music. Cloth. Prepaid, $2. Altbayer, Fort Lee, New Jersey.

STATIONERY

OUR customers recommend our printed stationery to their friends. 200 sheets note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address $1.50. Samples on request. Lewis, 284 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—A wide-awake energetic college woman, live wire, to work in an educational way where there is everything for successful work but needs new and thoroughly alive element infused. Most gratifying remuneration for woman who can qualify. 379, Outlook.

Professional Situations

WANTED—Resident registered nurse at military boarding school located between New York and Philadelphia. School family numbers about 125. Send references, photograph, state experience and salary expected. 348, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

MOTHER'S helper or nursery governess, Protestant, refined, educated, age 30–40 years, for two children, ages four and six years, Summit, N. J. Situation permanent. Highest references essential. Salary $80. 328, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER and housemother in small girls' boarding school. Must be good buyer of food and planner of meals. When answering send full particulars as to training, experience and references. 269 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Protestant young woman interested in children, to assist mother with two girls ages 3 and 4. State salary, experience, and give references. Mrs. Brown, 140 No. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, for modern institution of 40 girls. Burd School, 4226 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia.

Teachers and Governesses

EXPERIENCED governess, two children, 3½ and 6. Connecticut summers, South winters. Must have reference as experienced governess. State nationality, age, and experiences. 365, Outlook.

WANTED—An experienced teacher of Latin and French in secondary school for whites in lower South. Salary $1,000 and board. Term begins Sept. 21. 396, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

ASTUTE art directors of periodicals have definitely and conclusively plotted the various curves of relationship between front-cover illustrations and volume of news-stand sales. The result is that the background, foreground, and beguiling phalanx of the shrinking newsdealer are composed almost entirely of the life-size lips and mesmeric eyes of carefully selected young creatures calculated to quicken the beating of sentimental subway hearts. The Outlook's front-cover tendency to be original, if not always entirely masculine, even at the expense of enormous sales, has made it stand almost alone amidst its news-stand companionship of intriguing blondes and languishing brunettes. What, then, must have been the surprise of the circulation department to learn that the issue of August 17 broke all records for news-stand sales in the metropolitan district? An investigation was immediately made to discover the cause of this abrupt development. And it was found that for the first time in many months there was a "woman cover" on that issue, and as French as they make 'em. But whether she wore the standardized irresistible smile and Follies lips, one cannot say. Her back was turned. It was the Statue of Liberty.

IF you are handy with the camera, don't forget that we can always use good photographs of interesting scenes or events. We pay $3 for each one accepted, if suitable for a half page or smaller; $5 if selected for full-page reproduction. Picture post cards are not desired. We especially want snapshots made by the person submitting the photographs. Cartoons clipped from your favorite newspaper are also desired, and for any of these that are accepted we pay $1 each. If postage is inclosed, unavailable photographs will be returned; cartoons will not be returned.

PRIZE-WINNERS in Contest Number Three will be announced in the next issue of The Outlook.

A Pot of Gold Hidden in the Secret Compartment of an Old Family Chest

There may not be any hidden treasures in any of your chests or cabinets, but there may be some rare old book in your library, some historic piece of plate in your cupboard, or some talent of your own that might be advantageously marketed by means of a brief advertisement in The Outlook's classified advertising section.

Thousands have advertised property, employment, and other opportunities in this way and have profited by it. Unemployed have used it effectively to secure positions.

Those of you who have read The Outlook regularly for years without having made use of this classified advertising service have overlooked a practical opportunity of unusual possibilities.

If you are in need of a household helper, companion, nurse, governess, teacher, or business or professional assistant, you will probably find that a small advertisement in this department will bring prompt and gratifying results.

The steady growth of this department bears witness to its ability to get results.

The advertising rate in this section is only ten cents per word, including name and address.

Decide now what you need or what you want to sell, and then send us your advertisement before you forget about it.

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

SOCIAL SECRETARY—Refined young lady, with high school education, having five years' practical experience, expert stenographer. Excellent references. 375, Outlook.

SECRETARY—Capable young woman having served under well-known author and diplomatic envoys desires position in California or for traveling November-January during absence of her present employer. Speaks and writes three foreign languages. 384, Outlook.

CAPABLE business woman desires position as secretary or assistant to executive. Qualifications are thorough business training plus some merchandising, welfare and advertising agency experience, specialist in corporation law, income tax law, and stock transfer work. Salary $7,500. 327, Outlook.

Professional Situations

TWO nurses, highly recommended, wish position together with invalid lady or children. Would travel. 394, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, sunny disposition, will take intelligent care of lady or gentleman. Good traveler. Best of references. 339, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

ELDERLY lady, educated, accustomed to travel and responsibility, desires position as companion or secretary to lady of refinement. 363, Outlook.

LADY with ample leisure and wide experience in the management of larger or smaller households, desires position as visiting housekeeper, companion or secretary in New York City. 355, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

LADY would like position as housekeeper for young physician, and to care for office work. 382, Outlook.

LADY would like position as chaperon for a young lady who is quite alone. Best of references given. 383, Outlook.

COMPANION.—Daughter retired English General desires post as companion of American lady. Excellent sailor. Would travel anywhere, especially India for Royal Visit. Accustomed entertaining and housekeeping. Speaks French. Available October. Cable, Miss Lane, care Finnis, Simla, India.

YOUNG woman, college graduate, will accompany child or older person to California, first week of October, for expenses. 368, Outlook.

RESOURCEFUL, highly educated young English woman, with exceptional social connections, recently arrived from British South Africa, seeks position as companion or to relieve of household cares. Early interview solicited. 376, Outlook.

EDUCATED Protestant American widow, mature age, desires position, chaperon, hostess, companion, headship-of-house, traveling. 380, Outlook.

REFINED, capable woman desires engagement as managing housekeeper, housemother in school, or care of gentleman's home and children. References. 381, Outlook.

UNENCUMBERED middle-aged practical nurse, experienced housekeeper, will manage house and care for elderly or convalescent. M. Conklin, Eden Crest, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

TRAINED and experienced woman desires position as director of household affairs. College or school preferred. Unusual references. 392, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

YOUNG man, experienced in child caring institution, settlement work, case work, and teaching, desires executive position in home for boys. Best references. 341, Outlook.

FRENCH teacher, Protestant, experienced, tactful, master of her business, wishes position; day school, State normal, college. Middle West, North. Certificates: France, Cornell. Unexcelled references. 357, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED English teacher desires position. Girls seven to fourteen. English, French, music, arithmetic. Highest references. 377, Outlook.

YOUNG WOMAN with five year old daughter desires position as governess in family with children five years and older. College graduate, best family, teaching and European experience. References exchanged. 372, Outlook.

FRENCH woman, experienced teacher, highest references, seeks position in school (eventually with family). 369, Outlook.

ENGLISH governess desires position with family going to California. Kindergarten and primary grades. Best physical care. Active, capable; fine needlewoman. Highest credentials. 395, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED.—Young woman, with twelve years of experience in charge of teaching and care of exceptional children and expert in French and German, desires position in sanatorium school or private hospital. Excellent references. Address Miss O. Kruesi, 40 Euston Road, Garden City, N. Y.

FRENCH, Spanish. Experienced teacher wants position in or near New York. Morning, afternoon or evening classes. 386, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan. Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send things on approval. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

INVALID or nervous patient cared for in physician's suburban home. Wife professional nurse. 313, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

CHAPERONE for Sorority. Cornell University. Home and opportunity to study in exchange for social supervision. 387, Outlook.

FOR SALE—Hammond Multiplex typewriter, price $48, perfect condition, little used, cost $125. 385, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Send This Coupon

Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: Tell me the cost of equipping my building with Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips (check whether home, factory, office building, church, school.)

Give number of outside *doors*_____

*windows*_____

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

Eng. Dept 5

End Draughts Dust and Coal Waste

90% of your heat loss at doors and windows is due to air leakage between the frame and sash. (National averages on 500,000 buildings.)

Why Fight This With Fuel?

Why heat your home or business building over and over?

At 10,000,000 windows and doors, Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips permanently end this enormous fuel waste. They make homes dust-proof. Protect hangings, furnishings, decorations. Save ceaseless dusting. End rattling windows and doors.

Use the Brighter Parts of Home

Houses are evenly heated. No cold spots. You are not driven from the brightness of the windows by chill draughts. Children are safe from cold air currents. Heathier, more cheerful homes result.

Free The cost of Chamberlin weather-strips is less than you would think. An estimate by our engineering department, on the cost of your equipment, is free. Just send the coupon.

Chamberlin strips are used on 85% of all weather-stripped buildings. These include public schools, colleges, banks, apartments, office buildings, churches, state and federal buildings, stores, hotels and private residences.

You too want their protection and economy.

They are guaranteed forever

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIPS "SINCE 1893-THE STANDARD"

BY THE WAY

A FINE example of the sort of "news" that sometimes gets into the daily papers during the dull season is the following from the Rochester (N. Y.) "Herald:"

> Walter Hall of Valois, who drives the stage and carries the mail from Valois station to the village and who has been stone deaf for years, recovered his hearing this week when a clap of thunder accompanied by a flash of lightning in an electric storm over Valois. At the same time the horse which Hall was driving became deaf. Hall, after the flash and noise, heard perfectly, but the horse in the barn refused to obey the commands of Hall, and while Hall has since heard perfectly, the horse has remained deaf.

The National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City, has been instrumental in getting laws passed in several States which provide for the establishment of kindergartens upon petition of parents.

The Association sends letters to citizens of these States, urging them to present petitions to their school boards. The petition begins:

> We, the undersigned parents or guardians of 25 or more children under the scholastic age down to and including five years, etc., etc.

A Texas merchant answered the appeal as follows:

> I return herewith the petition which you recently sent me to be circulated and signed by parents or guardians of 25 or more children; there are not any parents of that many children in this community.
>
> There used to be a man here who was the parent of 23 children, but he's dead now.
>
> If you have any blank to be signed by parents with less children than 25, please send it and I will be glad to get it signed and presented to the trustees.

The joke seems to be on the Association, and should point the moral that all such appeals should be so unmistakable in their phraseology that even the wayfaring man may understand.

"The Americans were the first to send missionaries and to teach Christianity in Japan." So says Viscount Kaneko, as reported by Edward Conn, in The Outlook for June 8. A subscriber comments: "Lafcadio Hearn, in 'Japan—An Interpretation,' says (p. 334): 'Xavier landed at Kagoshima (Japan) in 1549.' On p. 536: 'Total number of Christians in Japan (1542-1651) at no time much exceeded 300,000.'"

During the Germans' occupation of East Africa before the war they had thoroughly cowed the natives, according to a new book on "The Tanganyika Territory." In some cases during the war, however, this worked to the Germans' disadvantage. An English soldier in making his escape through the German lines found it necessary to cross a bridge guarded by a hostile sentry. Knowing the awe in which the Negroes held their Hun officers, the Englishman walked boldly up to the sentry in the moonlight, cursed him stoutly in German and Swahili, and threatened him with dire consequences for not keeping a stricter lookout. "So natural was this abuse to the Negro," says the author, "that he did not even challenge his foe, whom he certainly mistook for a German officer from a neighboring camp."

Aspiring Young Actress (as reported by "Film Fun")—"How should one register emotion?" Movie Fan—"To show the formation of any heroic resolution a man shuts his eyes and swallows hard, while a woman opens her eyes wide, parts her lips, and breathes rapidly." Aspiring Young Actress—"And the other emotions—love, hate, fear?" Movie Fan—"Simply do the same thing."

A magazine that has a wide circulation among workers in various trades contains many advertisements that appeal to readers who wish to "get out of the old rut." Among them are these, which are all no doubt to be taken with a grain of salt:

"Learn Show Card Writing! An easy, profitable profession."

"Get a Steady, Lifelong Position! Why toil for small pay in an uncertain job when you may be selected for a splendid Government position on good pay the rest of your life?"

"Be an Artist! $100 for one drawing. Learn at home!"

"Be a C. A. E. (Certified Automotive Engineer). Be recognized as 'the man who knows.'"

"Chiropody offers men and women unlimited opportunities in a dignified and highly remunerative profession."

"40,000 Opportunities in Hotels! You can have one of these well-paid, pleasant, executive positions."

"Navigation taught by mail! Be a ship officer in the merchant marine. Your future lies in this free coupon!"

"Learn to be a Finger Print Expert! Experts are in great demand."

"Mount Birds! We teach you by mail."

"Learn Watchwork, Jewelrywork and Engraving! Your services always in demand."

"Be a Jazz Music Master! Yes, you can, even if you have never touched a piano!"

"Be a Traffic Man! Big salaries! Dignified position. Work easily learned in a few weeks at home."

"Learn Oil Geology! The Millionaire Profession!"

"Will you not add to your list of overworked words," a subscriber asks, "'perfectly exquisite,' 'lovely,' 'fine,' 'normalcy,' 'meticulous,' 'intrigue,' 'capacity'—as, 'a capacity house,' etc.? 'Efficiency' does not bore us quite so much now as when the Germans were believed to be its sole custodians, but it is still with us, and we would be reconciled to putting on mourning for it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED